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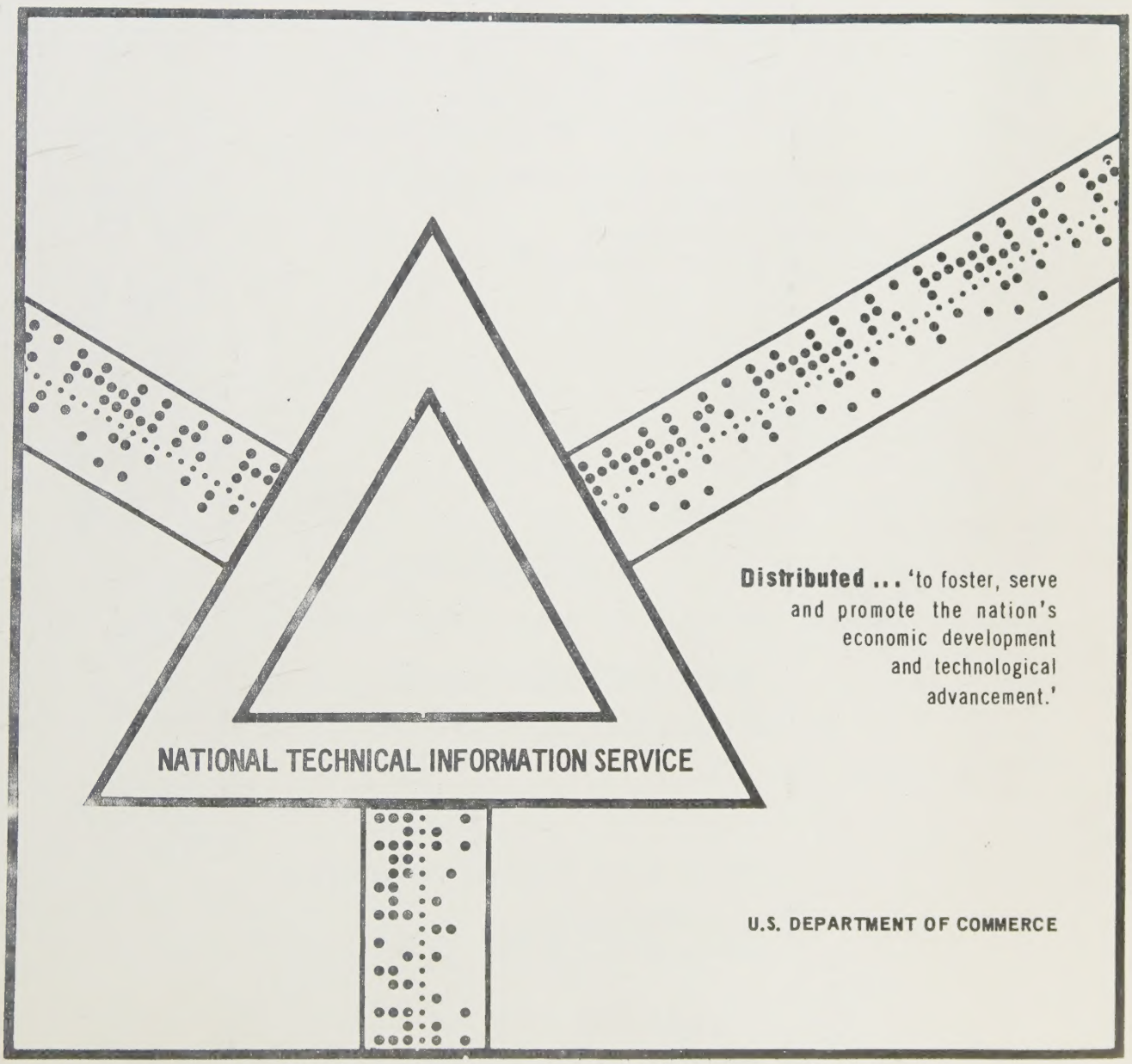
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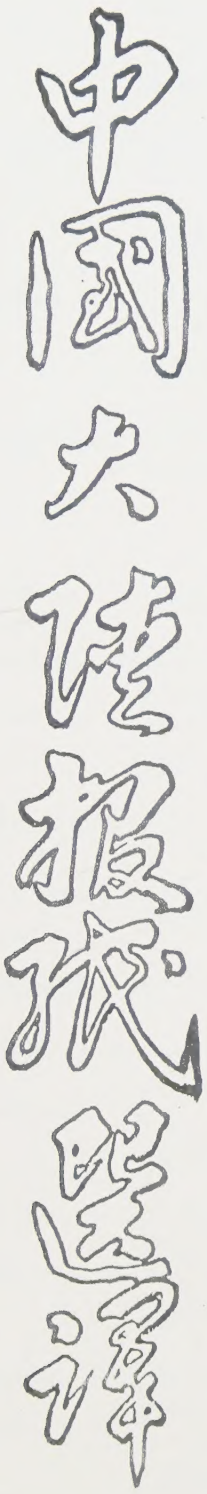

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

NATIONAL

Page

MODEL PLA DOCTOR

Practice Brings Forth True Knowledge 1

THEORY OF PRODUCTIVE FORCES

A Most Powerful Productive Force Is the Revolutionary Class Itself 10

MILITIA

Militiawomen on South China Island 15

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Page

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Touring and Visiting Group Leaves Tirana for Romania 17

Chinese Military Friendship Delegation Pays Visits in Tirana 17

CHINA AND CHILE

Chinese Youth Delegation Leaves Peking for Chile 19

CHINA AND JAPAN

Seventh Japanese Teachers Visiting Group Arrives in Peking 19

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Comrades Chou En-lai, Chang Chun-chiao, Yao Wen-yuan and Chi Teng-kuei Meet Korean Journalists' Delegation 20

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Touring and Visiting Group Arrives in Bucharest 21

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Yugoslav Correspondent 21

NATIONAL

STUDY OF MARXIST-LENINIST BOOKS

Read and Study Conscientiously, Raise the Ability to Distinguish between Genuine and Sham Marxism-Leninism 22

INVESTIGATION AND STUDY

Shatter Idealist Transcendentalism in the Practice of the Three Major Revolutionary Struggles 32

STYLE OF WORK

Take the Struggle between the Two Lines as the Key Link, Ceaselessly Combat Arrogance and Self-Complacency 36

ANTI-CONFUCIUS

Jen-min Jih-pao Article Criticizes Educational Thinking of Confucius 40

Page

RESETTLEMENT OF EDUCATED YOUTH IN RURAL AREAS

Educated Young People Settling in Countryside Mature Politically 45

MODEL WORKERS

Chinese Inventor of Free Live-Line Operations Talks Experience in Remolding World Outlook 47

RIVER CONTROL

Major Project in Harnessing Haiho River Completed 49

ACUPUNCTURAL ANESTHESIA

Hung-ch'i Articles on Theoretical Principles of Acupunctural Anesthesia 51

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Leading Member of Chinese Public Health Ministry Hsing Cheng-chin Fetes Dr. Nasroullan Youssofi of Afghanistan 52

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Track and Field Team Returns to Peking 52

Albanian Agricultural Delegation Visits East China Production Brigades 53

Albanian Agricultural Delegation Visits Nanking 54

Chinese Military Friendship Delegation Continue to Make Visits in Albania 54

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Algerian Foreign Minister Returns Home from Visits to China, Vietnam, Korea 56

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Charge d'Affaires A.I. of Embassy of Chinese People's Republic in Austria Leaves Peking for Post 57

CHINA AND CEYLON

Chinese Table Tennis Team Pays Friendly Visit to Ceylon 57

Page

CHINA AND CHILE

Chinese Ambassador to Chile Gives Cocktail Party for Chinese Delegation for Tele-Communications Cooperation 58

CHINA AND CONGO

Delegation of Congolese Revolutionary Union of Women Visits Tachai 59

CHINA AND FRANCE

China International Travel Service Fetes Visiting Delegation of France-China Friendship Society 59

NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meets Delegation of France-China Friendship Society 60

CHINA AND IRAN

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: Greeting Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between China and Iran 60

CHINA AND JAPAN

Peking Ceremony Welcomes Japanese Junior Table Tennis Delegation, Visiting Group of JTTA; Chinese, Japanese Junior Table Tennis Players Play Friendly Matches 61

CHINA AND JORDAN

President of Jordanian Economists' Association Leaves Peking for Home 63

CHINA AND LAOS

Deputy Prime Minister Khieu Samphan Sends Warmest Greetings to Comrade Lin Piao on Chinese Army Day 63

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Premier Chou En-lai Warmly Greets President Daddah on His Being Re-Elected President of Mauritania 64

CHINA AND MONGOLIA

New Chinese Ambassador to People's Republic of Mongolia Leaves Peking for Post 65

Page

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Military Delegation Arrives in Peking 65

PLA Chief of General Staff Huang Yung-sheng Gives Banquet to Warmly Welcome Korean Military Delegation 67

Korean Military Delegation Leaves Pyongyang for China 68

Korean Charge d'Affaires ad Interim Gives Press Conference 69

Speech by Chief of PLA General Staff Huang Yung-sheng at Peking Banquet 70

Speech by Chief of KPA General Staff O Jin U at Peking Banquet 73

Chinese PLA Chief of General Staff Huang Yung-sheng and Deputy Chiefs of General Staff Wu Fa-hsien, Li Tso-peng and Chiu Hui-tso Hold Talks with Korean Military Delegation Led by Leader of Delegation O Jin U and Deputy Leader O Guk Ryol 76

Peking Soiree Honors Korean Military Delegation 77

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

DRVN National Assembly Delegation Arrives in Peking on Way to Europe 78

Comrades Chou En-lai and Keng Piao Meet DRVN National Assembly Delegation Led by Comrades Hoang Van Hoan and Chu Van Tan 79

Comrades Chiu Hui-tso and Kuo Mo-jo Give Banquet in Honor of DRVN National Assembly Delegation Led by Comrades Hoang Van Hoan and Chu Van Tan 79

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Communist Party Central Committee Executive Committee Member Receives Chinese Touring and Visiting Group 80

Chinese Journalists' Delegation Arrives in Bucharest 81

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Swiss Visiting Group Leaves Peking for Home 81

Page

CHINA AND US

American Friend Mrs. Susan Warren Arrives in Peking 82

Chinese Physicist of American Nationality Dr. Yang Chen-ning Leaves Shanghai; Premier Chou En-lai Meets and Fetes Him in Peking 82

NATIONAL

CADRE TRAINING

A Generation of New Model Administrative Workers Is Growing Up 83

WORKERS' PROPAGANDA TEAMS

Strengthen the Construction of Revolutionized Workers' Propaganda Teams 93

PUBLIC HEALTH

Mass Movement for Health Work in Remote Southwest China Village 98

METALLURGICAL AND MINING EQUIPMENT

North China City Produces More Metallurgical and Mining Equipment 100

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Military Friendship Delegation Visits Korca, Vlora in Albania 101

Comrade Enver Hoxha, Comrade Mehmet Shehu Receive Chinese Military Friendship Delegation 103

CHINA AND BAHRAIN

Premier Chou En-lai Greets Proclamation of Independence of Bahrain 104

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech and Madame Penn Nouth Arrive in Peking from Peitaiho 104

Communique of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia 105

Page

CHINA AND CEYLON

Ceylon and Chinese Table Tennis Hold First Friendly Match in Colombo 107

Chinese Ambassador to Ceylon Holds Reception for Visiting Chinese Table Tennis Team 107

CHINA AND CHILE

Sino-Chilean Agreement for Tele-Communications Service Signed in Chile 108

Chinese Delegation for Tele-Communications Cooperation Leaves Chile 109

Chilean Friends Arrive in Peking 109

CHINA AND JAPAN

NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meets Japanese Friends 110

Japanese Reactionaries' New Crime to Revive Militarism 110

Chinese and Japanese Junior Table Tennis Players Play Second Friendly Contest in Peking 111

Chinese and Japanese Junior Table Tennis Players Play Last Friendly Contest in Peking 112

Chinese Table Tennis Players Recall Their Stay in Japan 113

Japanese Teachers Visiting Group and Japanese Kansai Students Friendship Group Leave Peking for Home 115

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Peking Meeting Welcomes Korean Journalists' Delegation 115

Korean Military Delegation and Korean Journalists' Delegation Visit PLA Peking Unit and Air Force Unit 119

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand University Students' Association Delegation Arrives in Peking 121

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Vietnamese Local Economy Study Group Leaves Peking after Completing Its Visit to China 121

Page

CHINA AND NORWAY

Norway-China Friendship Association Visiting Group Leaves Peking 122

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Philippine Youth Delegation Arrives in Peking 122

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Ambassador Duma Holds Press Conference to Mark Romanian National Day 122

Color Documentary Film "Warm Welcome to Romanian Party and Government Delegation" to Be Shown in China 124

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Swiss Posts and Aviation Delegation Arrives in Peking 125

CHINA AND TANZANIA

President Nyerere Receives Chinese Shipping Delegation 125

CHINA AND UN

Statement of Ministry of Foreign Affairs of People's Republic of China 126

CHINA AND US

US Government Delivers Letter and Memorandum to UN, Flagrantly Pushing "Two Chinas" Plot 128

US

US Longshoremen's Strike Enters Its 50th Day 129

NATIONAL

ANTI-SUBJECTIVISM

Oppose Subjective Idealism and Vigorously Promote the Style of Investigation and Study 131

REMOLDING OF EDUCATED YOUTH

Energetically Strengthen Ideological Political Work for Down-at-the-Countryside Young Intellectuals 138

Page

CREATIVE WRITING

Creative Writing Level Considerably Raised Thanks to a Good Study-Discussion-Writing-Criticism Formula 143

MINING

Everybody Lends a Hand to the Manufacture of Mining Equipment 147

Criticize and Repudiate "Dictatorship of Rules and Regulations" Vigorously Manufacture Mining Machinery 150

OBITUARY

Min Kang-hou Passes Away 153

PUBLICATIONS

Two Volumes of "Complete Works of Marx and Engels" Printed in Chinese 153

GEOLOGICAL EXPLORATIONS

Northwest China Geological Team Locates Drinking Water for Mountainous Region 153

MEDICINE

Peking Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine Achieves Success in Curing Traumatic Paraplegia 156

TIMBER

South China Increases Timbering 158

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Ministry of People's Defense Holds Grand Meeting in Honor of Chinese Military Friendship Delegation 160

Chinese Ambassador to Albania Gives Reception in Honor of Visiting Chinese Military Friendship Delegation 166

Comrade Beqir Balluku Gives Banquet in Honor of Chinese Military Friendship Delegation 170

Comrade Beqir Balluku Gives Banquet in Honor of Chinese Military Friendship Delegation 170

Chinese Military Friendship Delegation Leaves Tirana for Bucharest 174

Page

Albanian Agricultural Delegation Visits Shanghai 176

Albanian Agricultural Delegation Visits Hunan Province 176

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Comrade Keng Piao Holds Talks with Delegation of Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Belgium and Gives Farewell Banquet in Its Honor 178

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Sihanouk Arrive in Peking 178

CHINA AND CHILE

Chinese Youth Delegation Arrives in Chile 180

CHINA AND JAPAN

Premier Chou En-lai Expresses Condolences on Death of Mr. Kenzo Matsumura 180

Comrade Kuo Mo-jo and Liao Cheng-chih Express Condolences on Passing Away of Mr. Kenzo Matsumura 181

Comrade Liu Hsi-wen Expresses Condolences on Death of Mr. Kenzo Matsumura 181

Seventh Japanese Students Friendship Group to China Arrives in Peking 182

Japanese Junior Table Tennis Delegation and JTTA Visiting Group Leave Peking for Shanghai 182

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Trade Delegation of China Council for Promotion of International Trade Arrives in Kuala Lumpur 183

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese and Korean Gymnastic Teams Give Second Joint Exhibition in Pyongyang 183

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

DRVN National Assembly Delegation Leaves Peking for Visit to Europe 184

Page

CHINA AND PERU

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Peruvian Friends 185

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chairman Mao, Vice Chairman Lin and Premier Chou Send Message to Comrades Ceausescu and Maurer Warmly Greeting 27th Anniversary of Liberation of Romania 185

Peking Reception Warmly Celebrates Romanian Liberation Anniversary 187

Hearts of Chinese and Romanian Peoples Are Closely Linked Forever 189

Chinese Military Friendship Delegation Arrives in Bucharest 190

China Puts Out New Book "Long Live Militant Friendship between People of China and Romania" 191

Chinese Military Friendship Delegation Lays Wreaths at Two Monuments of Heroes in Bucharest 192

Ambassador Duma Gives Reception to Mark Romanian National Day 192

Chinese Military Friendship Delegation Calls on Romanian Minister of Armed Forces 196

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* NATIONAL *
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MODEL PLA DOCTOR

Practice Brings Forth True Knowledge

- One of the advanced deeds of Chao P'u-yu, army doctor of a certain unit under PLA Shenyang Command

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 16, 1971)

Jen-min Jih-pao Editor's Note:

This is an article with very convincing material. It may help us in answering such a question: Is knowledge innate in a man, or does he acquire it only after birth?

A few years ago, Comrade Chao P'u-yu (赵普羽) knew practically nothing about medicine. Later, he served as a medical orderly. With strong proletarian feeling, he learned acupuncture and went through practice in the spirit of dedicating himself to the people. Eventually, he acquired the skills of acupuncture. He got together with his comrades-in-arms to break through the "forbidden area" of deaf-mutism and proceeded from ignorance to knowledge and from scanty knowledge to more knowledge in curing diseases.

Chairman Mao says: "Correct ideas come from social practice, and from it alone; they come from three kinds of social practice, the struggle for production, the class struggle and scientific experiment." This is an irrevocable truth which has been proven by countless facts. Nobody's knowledge can be inborn; a man gains knowledge only after his birth and acquires it through practice. Departing from practice, nobody can acquire true knowledge.

> Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers like him picked idealist transcendentalism from the arsenal of the bourgeoisie for bluffing people. They advertised that knowledge was innate in a man or that he acquired knowledge through self-cultivation behind a closed door, that is, knowledge came into being subjectively and spontaneously. It can be seen from this that although they claimed they knew Marxism in fact they basically knew nothing about Marxism. They did not know how to do industrial work, to till the land or to fight a battle. They were fools alienated from practice!

*

Has anybody ever heard a deaf-mute speak and sing? Never. People often use the phrase of making "a dummy speak" and "a tree of iron bear flowers" to describe something impossible. But, during the great proletarian cultural revolution, many things which were formerly considered impossible were achieved. Chao P'u-yu, a medical orderly of a certain unit under the PLA Shenyang Command, and his comrades-in-arms broke through the "forbidden area" of deaf-mutism, and made the deaf-mutes speak.

This event startled all quarters. People hailed this victory and continuously discussed this newborn thing. The broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers were of the opinion that Chao P'u-yu and others were able to break through the "forbidden area" of deaf-mutism because they were guided by Mao Tse-tung's thought and bravely went through practice for the revolutionary cause. But, some people said that this was because Chao P'u-yu "was young and sagacious" and "was extraordinarily intelligent."

After all, did they break through the "forbidden area" of deaf-mutism chiefly through practice or by their talents? Let us cite some facts to answer this question!

In the spring of 1966, 18-year-old Chao P'u-yu joined the People's Liberation Army. Before that, he studied in school for four years, discontinuing study from time to time. Not long after he was recruited, he was transferred to work in an outpatients' clinic of the army hospital. He had never attended a training course, and because of this, he was called a "half-baked" medical orderly. His main duty then was to give the patients medicine prescribed by the doctor. This appeared to be a commonplace and simple job. But when he started doing it, he did not do it well even though he tried to do it in earnest. He could not memorize the names of a few hundred different medicines in a short time. Sometimes he gave the patient the wrong medicine. He was very much worried because of this. He thought to himself: "How wonderful it would be if there were a kind of medicine which could cure all diseases!"

One night, he had a dream: He took a big pot, poured all kinds of medicines on the shelf into the pot and concocted a medicinal solution. When the patients came, he gave each of them a ladleful of the solution. The patients drank the solution and their diseases were cured. The next day, he told other comrades about his dream, which provoked laughter. Some of them said: "You are so intelligent. How can you think of such an insane idea?" Yes, although Comrade Chao P'u-yu was very intelligent, his thinking was quite naive before he gained experience from practice.

However, it was precisely this "half-baked" medical orderly who, contrary to expectations, worked a miracle in the history of medicine. Wasn't this strange? You will understand it after you have learned about the arduous and zigzagging course from "concocting a medicinal solution in a pot" to the breakthrough relating to the "forbidden area" of deaf-mutism.

In 1967, the mighty storm of the great proletarian cultural revolution destroyed Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in health work, and Chairman Mao's great directive, "In medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas," was transmitted to the basic level, thus bringing about a scene of vigor and vitality on the front of medical and health work in our country. With a firm determination to carry out Chairman Mao's great directive, Chao P'u-yu and his comrades-in-arms, taking with them their copies of Chairman Mao's works and carrying sacks of medicines on their backs, came to the workers' residential area in Liaoyuan municipality and set up a medical post there. Going among the masses, Chao P'u-yu saw that many patients who were workers and peasants could not get proper treatment for their diseases under the influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in health work. His heart burned with pain. A proletarian medical fighter must relieve his class brothers of their pains! What should he do since he had no knowledge of [medical] skills? He should learn in the course of work! Nobody was born with skills.

Hearing that acupuncture could cure diseases, he learned it from other comrades. After he learned from others a spot for needling, he memorized the spot and inserted a needle time and again into the spot in his own body so as to feel the sensation brought by the needle. Gradually he mastered the needling of a few dozen spots. Applying the skills he had just learned, he cured worker Wang Kuei of his "cold leg" which had ailed him for some ten years. This victory of his first practice inspired him greatly. It appeared that he could learn the skills which he did not have, and he could learn to treat a disease which he did not know how to treat. He acquired knowledge through practice.

After that, more and more people came to him for acupunctural therapy. He often had to treat the patients until late in the night when it was time for him to return to his barracks. His hands were so tired that they trembled and he could not hold chopsticks firmly when he had his meal. His fingers were chafed from the acupunctural needles, but he wrapped them with adhesive tape and went on treating the patients with acupuncture. He

studied while treating the patients. Before long, he mastered the acupunctural therapy for some common diseases and also effected a cure for diseases, the causes of which were unknown and which were difficult to cure.

If the breakthrough relating to the "forbidden area" of deaf-mutism is likened to an attack on a heavily fortified point, the practice undertaken by Chao P'u-yu and others at their medical post meant preparations before the attack. During this course of practice, they made excellent preparations ideologically and technically for breaking through the "forbidden area" of deaf-mutism.

In March 1968, Chao P'u-yu and the comrades of the medical propaganda team of the army unit came to Liaoyuan Municipal School for Deaf-Mutes to cure the students' diseases. As soon as they entered the school, they were surrounded by a group of the deaf and dumb children. Deaf-mute student Wang Ya-ch'in pulled Chao P'u-yu by the hand, opened up the "Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung," and pointed at the portrait of Chairman Mao and at her mouth and uttered something, meaning that she wanted to shout "Long live Chairman Mao!" Then, she pointed at the badge bearing the portrait of Chairman Mao which Chao wore on his chest and fingered her ears meaning that she wanted to hear Chairman Mao's voice. But, she could neither hear nor speak and was so anxious that tears flowed down her cheeks. Seeing this, Chao also shed tears. The class feeling characteristic of a proletarian fighter burned like fire in his bosom. He thought to himself: In the old society which was like hell, the laboring people were oppressed at the lowest level. They could speak but were forbidden to and found no place for them to speak. In the new society, the laboring people have become masters of the house and they can speak and sing to their hearts' content. But the deaf-mutes still cannot enjoy this happiness. What is more painful than having a mouth but being unable to shout "Long live Chairman Mao!" and having ears but being unable to hear Chairman Mao's voice? Chao P'u-yu and the comrades of the medical propaganda team secretly made a vow to Chairman Mao: We definitely will break through the "forbidden area" of deaf-mutism, send Chairman Mao's concern into the hearts of the deaf-mute students and Chairman Mao's voice into their ears and enable them to speak out what is in their minds.

News of curing deaf-mutes by the Liberation Army spread like spring breezes in Liaoyuan municipality. People rushed to inform others of this news, looking forward to hearing a dummy speak one day.

When this news was brought to some "famous doctors" and "authorities" of the bourgeoisie, they whipped up a cold wind: "This is rare indeed! I have studied medicine for some decades but have never heard of curing deaf-mutes by acupuncture!" "If the deaf-mutes can be cured by means of the acupuncture needle, the sun will come out from the west!" "There is not a chapter about the treatment of deaf-mutism in foreign books!".....

Was deaf-mutism really "incurable"? Chao P'u-yu and the comrades of the medical propaganda team were not daunted by the "famous doctors" and "authorities" of the bourgeoisie. They first made a deep-going and elaborate investigation. One day, Chao came to the home of Wang Ya-ch'in, a deaf and dumb student. Wang's father Wang Yu-hai told him the history of his family. Wang Yu-hai was an old miner. Some 30 years ago, he was cheated by a capitalist and came from Shantung to Liao-yuan colliery, where he worked as a labor hand for the Japanese imperialists. He became hunch-backed due to overwork. He was once wounded in the leg and was almost thrown alive into the "smelting furnace for men." It was Chairman Mao who delivered Wang Yu-hai from this hell on earth and helped him live in happiness. He got married in his forties. His only daughter Wang Ya-ch'in was born to him. However, this child contracted a serious illness at three and became deaf and dumb. He took her to a big hospital for consultation by a "famous doctor." But this doctor said coldly: "A deaf ear or a dumb mouth is like the withered twig or dried leaf of a tree. Even the foreigners cannot cure such a disease. We can do nothing!" Thus saying, he pushed them out of the hospital. After that, Wang Yu-hai took his daughter to many big hospitals, but none of them gave her treatment. Chao P'u-yu also came to the home of another student Ch'uan Te-hsi. Ch'uan's story was similar to that of Wang's. He was pushed around by the hospitals and his illness was eventually declared "incurable."

Chao P'u-yu visited the students' homes one after another. The results of his visits in a few days showed that: These deaf and dumb children basically had not been seriously treated. He went to a neighboring hospital to look up reference materials and could not find a case of treatment of deaf-mutism. What did these numerous facts tell? Chao began to study "On Practice." Chairman Mao said: "If you want knowledge, you must take part in the practice of changing reality. If you want to know the taste of a pear, you must change the pear by eating it yourself." How would one know the taste of a pear if one did not eat it? How could we draw a conclusion and declare deaf-mutism "incurable" without diagnosing and treating it? This "incurable" disease should be renamed "untreated" disease. Chao told the comrades of the medical propaganda team what he thought. They were more determined to break through the "forbidden area" of deaf-mutism. This group of "little men" who respected practice challenged the idealist "big shots"!

Before applying the needle to the deaf and dumb students, Chao P'u-yu and others first tried to insert the needles in the acupuncture spots on themselves in accordance with the book on the treatment of deaf-mutism by acupuncture. They called this "inserting the needle of affection." To avoid making a mistake in inserting the needle into the body of a class brother, they would rather insert needles into themselves a thousand times for trial. The needling had so affected them that their necks swelled, their ears hummed continuously, their mouths found it difficult to eat. When their left cheeks became so swollen because of needling, they tried with their right cheeks..... Some people felt so sick when they saw them do this that they asked them to stop. But these heroic fighters answered:

"We are willing to endure all pains and to take all risks in order to relieve our class brothers and sisters of their pains!" These really were weighty needles and touching words!

After Comrade Chao P'u-yu tried acupuncture on his own body a few hundred times, he eventually acquired some experience in treating deaf-mutism. He began treating the deaf and dumb students with acupuncture needles.

One day, after giving Wang Ya-ch'in a course in needling, Chao P'u-yu clapped his hands behind her. She immediately turned around and smiled, fingering her ears and nodding her head, meaning that she could hear. Little Chao walked a few steps farther away and clapped three times. She turned around and put up three fingers to indicate that she could still hear. This initial result of their arduous practice overwhelmed Little Chao and other comrades with joy. Other comrades of the medical propaganda team also adopted this method. Very soon, most of the students of this school for deaf-mutes regained the faculty of hearing.

As a saying goes, "He who cannot hear is not distracted." Since these deaf and dumb children heard the bustling world for the first time but were still unable to speak, they were even more vexed. One morning, Chao P'u-yu saw Wang Ya-ch'in weep behind a door. He learned that she heard the uncles of the Liberation Army loudly sing "The East Is Red" from the rising sun and recite quotations from Chairman Mao, and because she could neither sing nor read, she was so vexed that she cried. This incident reminded Chao: When positive results have been scored in curing deafness, effort should be made continuously to solve the problem of mutism. Why was it that they were successful in curing deafness but not in curing mutism? He recalled the conditions of the preceding course of needling and discovered that he had inserted the needles relatively deep into the acupuncture spots on the ears but did not insert the needle deep enough into the spot called the "dumb spot." He ruminated over this problem carefully: This dumb spot could be the key to the cure for mutism. Is the poor result in the treatment of mutism due to this "spot" not having been thrown open? He thought of inserting a needle deep into the "dumb spot."

To find a basis for this idea, he looked up some reference materials on acupuncture. But, he found that both in the ancient "Encyclopedia of Acupuncture" and the books on acupuncture published in 1966, it was clearly stipulated: "The maximum depth to which a needle can be inserted into the dumb spot is three-tenths to half of an inch. It is strictly advised not to go beyond this depth." Some people said: "The dumb spot is a 'forbidden point' which is one of the vital centers of the body. If a needle is inserted to a depth of one inch even a healthy man would turn mute; if the needle is inserted to one and a half inches, his life is in danger." Chao P'u-yu thought to himself: "Are these conclusions correct? In each of the books on acupuncture from the past to the present, the depth of "three-tenths to half an inch" is given whenever the dumb spot is mentioned. Why is it that after history has moved forward hundreds of years and even one thousand years, the needle has not moved forward a tiny bit?" He took

up a pen and wrote beside the note of "three-tenths to half an inch" this passage from Chairman Mao: "In the fields of the struggle for production and scientific experiment, mankind makes constant progress and nature undergoes constant change; they never remain at the same level. Therefore, man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing. Ideas of stagnation, pessimism, inertia and complacency are all wrong." What a forceful criticism and refutation this was to idealism and metaphysics!

Comrade Chao P'u-yu thought much and deeply about the problem of "three-tenths to half of an inch." At a discussion meeting of the medical propaganda team, he delivered this speech: "In all books on acupuncture from the past to the present, the maximum depth to which a needle can be inserted into the dumb spot is specified to be three-tenths to half an inch. This shows that our predecessors once went beyond this depth in practice but encountered some danger. Due to their class limitations and the restrictions of scientific development at that time, they could not scientifically sum up their lessons and find the causes of their failure and therefore could not go on with their practice. Instead, they withdrew step by step in the face of failure and retreated to the safety zone of "three-tenths to one half of an inch." As seen from the knowledge of physiological anatomy, the insertion of a needle into the dumb spot to a depth of from "three-tenths to half an inch" means nothing. We proletarian revolutionary fighters must in no way be hindered by this "three-tenths to one half of an inch" if we want to relieve our class brothers and sisters of their pains and go forward!"

At this meeting, he told Fang Ying-teng, leader of the medical propaganda team, that he would make an experiment of deep insertion of the acupuncture needle into his own dumb spot. Leader Fang felt Chao's analysis very sensible. But he, an experienced old doctor, knew very well that the dumb spot is a vital part of the body. As a responsible comrade of the medical propaganda team, he had to consider the problem more carefully. He supported Chao's proposal and, meanwhile, suggested that concrete measures be formulated to insure safety.

It was already very late in the night when the discussion meeting concluded. Chao P'u-yu walked slowly from the school for deaf-mutes back to the out-patients' clinic of the army unit. He sat in the consultation room. Ideas kept flashing across his mind. The worker and peasant patients were barred from the municipal hospitals for overlords and the deaf and dumb children were vexed because they could not cry "Long live Chairman Mao"--all these scenes recurred in his mind. He felt the increasing weight of the load on his shoulders. He realized the significance of deep insertion of the needle into the dumb spot to break through the "forbidden area" of deaf-mutism. He could wait no longer, not one day, not even one second! He resolutely took a silver needle and inserted it into his dumb spot. He inserted it to a depth of one half inch but did not have much sensation of it; he pushed in further to one inch and the sensation was greater; when the silver needle was pushed in to the depth of one and a half inches, he felt a strong sensation of the needle and his hand which was holding the

needle went numb and could not exert any more effort. Should he stop at that stage or push the needle to a greater depth? He knew that a further push of the needle would give a stronger sensation of the needle but might also cause death. Before this test of life and death, he thought to himself: "I am willing to accept the consequences if I turn into a dummy and it is a worthy death even if I die, because I put Chairman Mao's line of health work into practice and try to open the door for curing mutism. However, if I am sacrificed, how can I help the comrades draw a lesson from my failure and make progress continuously?" Thus thinking, he opened up his notebook and jotted down notes on the spot punctured and the angles, depths and sensation from the needle. Finally, he wrote these words:

> Comrades, I am now inserting the needle into my dumb spot to a depth of one and a half inches, and I feel a strong sensation of the needle. I shall continue to push the needle further. If I am sacrificed, you may draw a lesson from my failure and carry on the practice. You must capture the "forbidden area" of deaf-mutism, so that the deaf-mutes can hear Chairman Mao's voice and loudly shout "Long live Chairman Mao!"

Having written this, he recited silently: "Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount difficulties to win victory." He continued to insert the needle deeper into his dumb spot. Suddenly, he felt his neck swell, his throat was warm and his four limbs were as numb as if an electric current had passed through his whole body. He recorded a perfect sensation from the needle. He pulled the needle out and saw that it had been inserted to a depth of two and a half inches. He leaped with joy. Immediately after that, he made a few more trials with the needle in the same manner and obtained a similar sensation from the needle.

The "little men" defeated the "big shots," materialism defeated idealism, and dialectics defeated metaphysics. Carrying out practice in the spirit of sacrificing himself for the people, Chao P'u-yu eventually broke through the limits of his predecessors and acquired true knowledge by inserting the acupuncture needle deep into the dumb spot.

Early next day, he reported to the leadership his success of inserting the acupuncture needle deep into the dumb spot. He won commendations and support from the commanding officers of the army unit. Comrades of the medical propaganda team tried this acupuncture on their own bodies so as to feel the sensation of the needle. Then they began to apply the needles to the deaf and dumb students. Chao P'u-yu applied the needles to Wang Ya-ch'in for three days. This 17-year-old deaf-mute girl cried out for the first time in her life "Long live Chairman Mao!"

As a result of the united efforts by all comrades of the medical propaganda team, 157 of the 168 students of the Liaoyuan Municipal School for Deaf-Mutes regained their faculty of hearing and 149 could speak. After that, there was a bustling scene in this school for deaf-mutes which was called "a silent world." The cured deaf and dumb children sang:

The vine which has withered for a thousand years germinates
again;
The tree which has ceased growing for ten thousand years
has blossomed.
Thanks to great leader Chairman Mao,
The deaf-mutes can now speak.

Hearing this paean which the deaf-mutes had compiled with warm tears in their eyes and reviewing the course of the breakthrough relating to the "forbidden area" of deaf-mutism, people can see clearly that: The "forbidden area" of deaf-mutism has been broken through not by the "genius" of the "heroes," but by the practice of the proletarian fighters under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought and by their revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. These fighters' wisdom and talents have also emerged and developed during the practice of the breakthrough relating to the "forbidden area."

Having come thus far, readers perhaps may be enlightened more deeply after hearing the story below. After the news of the success of Chao P'u-yu and others in breaking through the "forbidden area" and deaf-mutism, a certain "authority of the bourgeoisie who had made research on the disease of deaf-mutism for some ten years but achieved nothing whatsoever did not submit to his defeat but said: "I have studied all of these acupuncture shots." A bystander retorted: "Yes, you have studied all of them. But, have you ever inserted a needle into your own body?" That "authority" was dumbfounded. Facts show this is true: The truth always lies with those who are courageous and good at engaging in practice for the people; those who are unwilling to carry out practice for fear that they have to pay the cost for their practice will never be able to open the door to truth.

- Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent,
NCNA reporter, and
Jen-min Jih-pao reporter

* * *

THEORY OF PRODUCTIVE FORCES

A Most Powerful Productive Force Is the Revolutionary Class Itself

- A critique of the "theory of productive forces" advertised by political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i

by

The Party Branch of Model Red 9th Company
in the Study of Mao Tse-tung's Works

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 20, 1971)

The "theory of productive forces" advertised by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers negates the great historical role played by the working class and the laboring masses. After the basic completion of the socialist transformation of our means of production, they presented the "contradiction between the advanced socialist system and the backward social productive forces as the principal contradiction in our country. They held that in socialist construction, "technical work should be made the center of attention" and should "occupy the primary place." They made the absurd claim that "with technique developed and progress made in all fields, does this not mean also politics dominating the scene?" The essence of such a fallacy lies in its taking the development of technique as a motive force behind socialist development. It entirely runs counter to the great truth, "The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history."

The kind of technique mentioned by political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i refers to new machinery and new technology for production. Our point is that the invention and development of new equipment and new technology play a very important role in developing the productive forces and the relations of production. In socialist construction, we must adopt new equipment and new technology. As for the old equipment and old technology, we must carry out technical innovations and improve on them. We should enforce a correct technical policy and associate revolutionary spirit with scientific attitude in building the socialist country with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

But in socialist construction, technique can never "occupy a primary place" and the development of technique can never become a motive force behind socialist development.

From the fundamental standpoint of historical materialism, as far as the concept of productive forces is concerned and compared with means of production and technique, man is the decisive factor. Though a spur to the development of contradictions between the productive forces and the the relations of production, technical development is restricted by production relations. When production relations fall in line with the development

of productive forces, technical development will quicken. When production relations restrict the development of productive forces, technical development will be arrested. Without production relations that are compatible with the productive forces, technique cannot develop smoothly, and some discoveries and inventions--even major creations and inventions--cannot find universal adoption. Ammunition, printing technique and the compass were invented by our country long ago. But in the feudal society then, they could hardly be adopted widely. The principle of harnessing steam as mechanical power was discovered as early as the era of ancient Greece. But under the then prevailing social conditions of slavery, such a discovery was not put to the fullest use. The steam engine was invented at the end of the 17th century but was not adopted on a large scale until the bourgeois revolution that took place one century afterward. It can thus be seen that technique is not the factor deciding the development of human society. On the contrary, a change in production relations provides the necessary conditions for great technical development.

Socialist production relations in our country have provided favorable conditions for the development and adoption of new technique. But in a socialist society, the invention and adoption of new techniques is also not free from obstructions. This is because there are still classes and class struggle in socialist society, and our efforts in adopting new techniques are bound to be sabotaged by the class enemy. Without smashing the class enemy's sabotage activities, new techniques cannot develop and grow.

In the technical field there rages a heated struggle between the two lines. Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line aims at strengthening the Party's leadership, putting proletarian politics to the fore, and promoting a vigorous mass movement. It calls for self-reliance and hard struggle, smashing foreign conventions and following our own road of industrial development. The counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind seeks to topple the Party's leadership, and promote material incentives, the line of relying on specialists, the slavish comprador philosophy and the practice of trailing behind others at a snail's pace. The two lines will inevitably bring in their wake two different kinds of results. Without criticizing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed through by Liu Shao-ch'i and the like, we cannot develop technique speedily and may even run the risk of a capitalist comeback in our country.

In the technical field, the struggle between new and old ideas is a protracted one. Many facts show that whenever they are armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, the masses without a technical background can learn technique and develop new technique, and transform the relatively backward equipment into relatively advanced equipment, thus quickly changing the backward technical features. On the contrary, when they are not armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, and proletarian politics is not put in command, the masses cannot make the best of what new technique they have developed.

Some units have many innovations but such innovations are not adopted in production by their units due to the obstruction of old ideas. This gives

rise to a phenomenon, "Flowers bloom within the walls but fruits are borne outside." This shows how ideological conditions affect technical development. Therefore, without shattering the old ideas and establishing new ones in a big way and without educating people with Mao Tse-tung's thought, we cannot carve out a broad path for the development of new techniques.

Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers said, "The mastery of all pioneering technology can assure communism of worldwide victory." This is sheer deceptive talk.

What is the fact? In the world today, America can be considered relatively successful in mastering pioneering technology. Yet there is no victory for communism there. More than 20 years ago, the great leader Chairman Mao pointed out, "America is not without science and technical knowhow, but unfortunately they are in the hands of the capitalists and not those of the people and they can only be used for internal exploitation and oppression and external aggression and slaughter." It is very clear that technical progress alone cannot make imperialist America grow peacefully into communist America.

Socialist society covers an important historical period of transition from class society into proletarian society. Through socialist society mankind will make its way into communist society. According to Marxist-Leninist doctrine, communist society is one that has thoroughly eliminated classes and class differences, one with the whole people strongly imbued with communist ideological consciousness and morality, one with the whole people showing a high degree of labor enthusiasm and consciousness, one with a great wealth of social products, one following the principle, "From each according to his ability and to each according to his needs," one with the state withering away. Therefore, to move toward communism, we must not only vigorously develop the productive forces but, more importantly, persist in continuing the revolution under the proletarian dictatorship and carrying through to the end the socialist revolution on the political front, economic front and ideological and cultural front. If we give up proletarian dictatorship and give up the continuation of the revolution under the proletarian dictatorship, we are not heading for communism but sliding back to capitalism. The fallacy of "technique is a spur to everything" peddled by political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i under the signboard of "insuring the victory of communism" is used to cover up their true aim of capitalist restoration.

Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers said that "the laser (激光) is a field of significance to the world," and after we successfully develop it," imperialism "will be doomed and toppled." This is a reprint of the "theory that weapons decide everything."

In his brilliant work, "On Protracted War," Chairman Mao effectively criticized the "theory that weapons decide everything." Chairman Mao pointed out, "Our view is opposed to this; we see not only weapons but also people. Weapons are an important factor in war, but not the decisive factor; it is

people, not things, that are decisive. The contest of strength is not only a contest of military and economic power, but also a contest of human power and morale. Military and economic power is necessarily wielded by people." Touching on such a modern weapon as the atom bomb in "A Talk with Anna Louise Strong," Chairman Mao clearly pointed out, "The atom bomb is a paper tiger which the US reactionaries use to scare people. It looks terrible, but in fact it isn't. Of course, the atom bomb is a weapon of mass slaughter, but the outcome of a war is decided by the people, not by one or two new types of weapons."

To resist the nuclear threat of imperialism and oppose its nuclear blackmail and break its monopoly on nuclear and other new-type weapons, we must work on making nuclear and other new-type weapons. But to vanquish imperialism, we can never rely on just one or two new types of weapon. We must rely on the proletariat and the revolutionary people of the whole world. Under the leadership of genuine Marxist-Leninist political parties, the people of imperialist countries and the people of colonial and semi-colonial countries can thoroughly bury imperialism by associating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of their own countries in doggedly carrying out revolutionary struggle and promoting proletarian internationalism. Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers see only one or two new types of weapons but not the great strength of the revolutionary people. Militarily and theoretically speaking, such a fallacy of theirs is entirely incompatible with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought. To follow their set of fallacies is to disintegrate the army and become disarmed spiritually.

Lenin taught us, "Vigorous and creative socialism is created by the masses themselves." The fallacy of "technical work is a spur to everything" as advertised by political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i completely runs counter to such a correct conclusion by Lenin. They absurdly claimed that only by "concentrating an elite force and overcoming a few technical obstacles, can development of production be turned around quickly and make fast progress." Their so-called "elite force" consisted of "engineers" and "scientists." In a word, they meant "specialists." How to "overcome a few technical obstacles?" This was to invite "specialists" over to "hold regular forums" in which everyone "can talk freely to work something out." By "overcoming a few technical obstacles," Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers meant not relying on the masses to overcome the obstacles but relying on the "specialists" to "build cars behind closed doors" divorced from the broad masses. The technical achievements they mentioned were also not the results of mass activities but the results of the activities of certain individuals.

It should be affirmed that scientists, engineers, and engineering and technical personnel play an important role in technical invention and creation and in the development of production and construction." "The arduous task of our socialist construction ought to be served by the largest possible number of intellectuals." In our socialist revolution and socialist construction, we must give full play to the role of scientists and engineering and technical personnel. But we should understand that

technical development and technical inventions and creations are not the results of certain individuals' activities but, in the final analysis, products from the practice of the working class and the laboring people. The working class and the laboring people are the main forces in the class struggle and the masters in the struggle for production and scientific experiment. Their practice is a source of continuous technical development. A new technique that emerges is not just the outcome of the rich practical experience gained by the laboring people over a long period. It must be tested continuously by the laboring people in practice before it can be continuously developed and improved upon.

Under the existing conditions of our country, the knowledge of the great majority of engineers and scientists consists mainly of book knowledge and incomplete knowledge. Such book knowledge in a number of cases does not fit in with the actual conditions. Even though much of such knowledge is scientific, yet because conditions change continuously, it often cannot solve the new problems in practical struggle. Only by combining their knowledge with the practice of the masses of laboring people can engineers and scientists rectify many mistakes in books and continuously add to their understanding of new things and seek solutions to new problems. Therefore, by relying solely on "specialists" and technical personnel, it is very difficult to overcome the technical obstacles in production. Only the combination of the workers, leading cadres and engineering and technical personnel can overcome many technical obstacles.

"The theory of productive forces" negates the historical role played by the masses of the people. It takes note of only technique and means of production but not the role of the masses of the people. It takes note of only the role of productive forces and not the role played by changing production relations in the development of productive forces nor the role of the masses as the main force in changing the production relations. Before the seizure of political power by the proletariat, such a reactionary fallacy advertised by political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i denied that the working class and the laboring people formed the basic forces of the revolution. After the seizure of political power by the proletariat, it negated the great activism of the working class and the laboring people for continuing the revolution under the proletarian dictatorship, and negated the infinite creative power of the masses of the people for building socialism. Proceeding from this reactionary fallacy, they cited "the theory of the dying out of class struggle," "management of factories by specialists," "the slavish comprador philosophy," etc.--a whole set of counter-revolutionary revisionist lines--to oppose Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Their advertisement of the reactionary "theory of productive forces" was entirely aimed at eliminating and undermining the proletarian revolution and sabotaging the proletarian dictatorship. We must thoroughly criticize such a reactionary theory.

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MILITIA

Militiawomen on South China Island

(NCNA-English Kuangchow, Aug. 17, 1971)

a militiawomen company is distinguishing itself in class struggle and production on hainan island where the famous "red detachment of women" of the chinese workers' and peasants' red army fought in the years of the second revolutionary civil war (1927-1937)

armed with mao tsetung thought, the militiawomen company of the nungse production brigade in chiungnai county is carrying forward the glorious tradition of the chinese women who took an active part in armed struggle in the war years. members of the company are determined to become proletarian revolutionary fighters and make contributions to the chinese revolution and world revolution. tempered in the revolutionary struggle, they keep raising their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. they have been commended as an advanced militia company in hainan.

the great leader chairman mao received, among others, the representatives of the company who were invited to peking to attend national day celebrations in 1969.

hainan lies on china's southern frontiers. women fighters of the company diligently study chairman mao's teachings on classes and class struggle, always keep high revolutionary vigilance and become vanguards in the fight against the enemy. no matter how busy they are, they never slacken preparedness against aggressive war. they persist in patrol duties, rain or shine.

patrolling one night, fighter li wen-jung caught sight of the shadow of someone in a coconut grove. she quickly took cover. when the shadow moved close by, she yelled: "what are you doing there exclamation" the man was scared and took to his heels. she raised the alarm and in a moment other militiawomen and commune members rounded up the man. he turned out to be a bad element who had fled from elsewhere.

in connection with this incident, the militia company launched a deep-going revolutionary mass criticism and sharply criticized the theory of the dying out of class struggle spread by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. this raised their consciousness of defending and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

"we take up arms to protect the people". this slogan represents the militiawomen's determination. displaying the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, they train hard at the foot of the wuchih mountains where the "red detachment of women" had trained before. they show good military skill.

tsao sheng-feng, daughter of a poor peasant, joined the company at the age of 16. she conscientiously studied chairman mao's works and became clearer on why she should train hard for the revolution. practising painstakingly even during her spare time, she quickly grasped the rudiments of bayonet charge, shooting and handgrenade throwing. she won a good record in a shooting test.

the militiawomen got ready for a full-kit forced march one night. tsao sheng-feng did not feel well and a

leading comrade persuaded her not to take part. but she said: "for the sake of the revolution, the 'red detachment of women' in those days braved heavy gun-fire and fought the enemy. what does a minor illness matter now when i'm determined to help safeguard our red political power?" she set out with the company. it was pitch-dark and the path meandered in the mountains. she marched on tenaciously. at moments when she encountered some difficulties, she would encourage herself by reciting chairman mao's teaching "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory". she held out to the very end. her stubborn revolutionary will was praised by all her comrades.

the militiawomen also distinguish themselves in construction and production. inspired by the spirit of the party's ninth national congress, the commune revolutionary committee decided in 1969 to build an aqueduct, 400 metres long and 30 metres high, across a deep ravine to conduct water for irrigation. it was hard job, but the militiawomen bravely took part in it. they had never made reinforced concrete or worked at a high altitude and did not know how to build an aqueduct. undaunted, they learned modestly from skilled people and groped their way forward. living on the construction site, they worked by day and stood sentry at night. they helped speed up the project, which was completed in just three months. all other builders spoke highly of them as worthy successors to the "red detachment of women".

the rungse brigade, with its hilly and dry land, used to give low grain yields. following its formation, the militiawomen company, under the leadership of the brigade party branch, started to build water control works with other commune members in the winter of 1964. it also joined in improving soil and levelling land. last winter and the following spring, it transformed six hectares of land into fields that ensure a stable high yield. it reclaimed land on hills to cultivate tropical industrial crops.

the militiawomen have played a marked role in raising the brigade's grain output in the past two years and enabling it to sell a large quantity of surplus grain to the state each year.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Touring and Visiting Group Leaves Tirana for Romania

(NCNA-English Tirana, Aug. 16, 1971)

the chinese touring and visiting group headed by ting ping left here today by plane for a friendly visit to romania after concluding its friendly visit to albania.

present at the airport to see the group off were: vangjel meniti, vice-chairman of the executive committee of the tirana district people's council and member of the tirana district committee of the albanian party of labour; stefo spase, vice-chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society; vangjel naro, secretary of the party committee of the number 3 district of tirana; murat mema, manager of the albanian travelling enterprise; and a representative of the ministry of foreign affairs.

present also at the airport was hsia hsiu-feng, counsellor of the chinese embassy in albania.

in its stay in albania, the chinese touring and visiting group visited factories, agricultural cooperatives, state farms and other organs and units in tirana and other districts, made extensive contacts with fraternal albanian people and acquainted itself with their selfless work to greet the 30th anniversary of the founding of the albanian party of labour and its sixth congress and their enormous achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Chinese Military Friendship Delegation Pays Visits in Tirana

(NCNA-English Tirana, Aug. 16, 1971)

the military friendship delegation of the people's republic of china with li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, as its leader and tsao li-huai, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy commander of the chinese p.l.a. air force, as its deputy leader made visits here today. it was accorded extremely warm welcome by the commanders and fighters of the units of the albanian people's army it visited and the working masses in the capital.

the chinese delegation visited some units of tirana garrison this morning in the company of comrade petrit dure, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and chief of the general staff of the albanian people's army, comrade mito kako, member of the party central committee and chief of the

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political department of the people's army, comrade avni rakami, military attache of the albanian embassy in china, and other comrades. the commanders and fighters of the units accorded a warm welcome to their chinese comrades-in-arms. they repeatedly shouted: "enver-mao tsetung exclamation" and "people's china exclamation" waving national flags of china and albania.

this afternoon, the delegation accompanied by comrade nito cako and others visited the national liberation struggle museum where it was given warm welcome. sabiha kasimyseni, directress of the museum, gave an account to the chinese comrades-in-arms of the heroic deeds performed by the albanian people under the leadership of the albanian part. of labour against the german and italian fascists. at the end of the visit, the delegation wrote down these words in the visitors' book: "heroic people and glorious deeds. learn from the albanian people and salute to them."

then, the delegation visited the party house-museum where it got acquainted with the glorious fighting course of the albanian party of labour personally founded by the great marxist-leninist comrade enver hoxha. inhabitants in the "november 8" quarter of tirana gathered at the entrance of the house-museum to warmly welcome the delegation.

in the evening, the ministry of people's defence of albania organized a concert here at the national opera and ballet theatre of tirana in honour of the chinese delegation.

present on the occasion were: comrade kadri hazbiu, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and minister of domestic affairs; petrit dume, alternate member of the political bureau of the party central committee and chief of the general staff of the albanian people's army; nito cako, member of the party central committee and chief of the political department of the people's army; fadil paçrami, secretary of the tirana party committee; feiz mallia, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and other responsible cadres of the people's army. the program of the concert included albanian and chinese revolutionary songs and albanian folk dances, which were frequently applauded by those present.

at the end, comrade li ten-sheng, tsao li-huai, and other members of the chinese delegation accompanied by comrades kadri hazbiu, petrit dume, nito cako, fadil paçrami and others walked onto the stage and cordially shook hands with the artists, congratulating them on their success. on behalf of the chinese military friendship delegation comrade li ten-sheng presented them with a basket of flowers. thunderous applauses and cheers of "enver-mao tsetung exclamation", "people's china exclamation" and "friendship is the guarantee exclamation" burst forth from those present. then, the comrades-in-arms of china and albania had their photo taken together.

chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua accompanied the delegation in its visits and attended the evening concert.

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CHINA AND CHILE

Chinese Youth Delegation Leaves Peking for Chile

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 17, 1971)

a chinese youth delegation led by hsien ching-yi, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of tsinghua university, left here for santiago by air this afternoon to attend the 20th national conference of socialist youth of chile on invitation.

member of the delegation is chen hsin-fa, a young worker and member of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee. staff member is sun chi-ying.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were leading members of organizations concerned including ni chih-fu, shen chien, hsueh tuan, hsing chu-fang, liu cheng-neng, liu ping, hui hsien-chun and liu pao-tsun.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Seventh Japanese Teachers Visiting Group Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 17, 1971)

the seventh japanese teachers group to visit china arrived here today by air. the 23-member group is led by hidemi nagano, head of the group, and hiroshi uchida and ikuko kiuchi, deputy heads of the group.

it was met at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations concerned cheng yu-chu, chang yu, hsing jen-hsien, ma ting-huai, yao kuang-yi and hsu chung-ching as well as representatives of teachers in the chinese capital.

the group arrived in china on august 1. it visited kwangchow, changsha, wuhan, nanking, shanghai, sian and yenan before coming to peking. end item

081709 -- chinese table tennis team ends visit to u.a.r.

cairo, august 16 (hsinhua) -- the chinese table tennis team led by kuo lien-kang, left here this evening after concluding its friendly visit to the u.a.r.

the chinese team was seen off at the airport by tawfiq hetat, president of the u.a.r. table tennis federation; mokhtar abdel hamid, president of the cairo table tennis association; and other personages from table tennis circles.

charge d'affaires ad interim yin ten-hsin and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy here were also present to see off the chinese team.

during their stay in the u.a.r., the chinese table tennis players visited factories and famous spots in cairo

and alexandria. they had four friendly matches with u.a.r. table tennis players. the players of the two countries exchanged experience and strengthened friendship.

this morning, the chinese table tennis team laid a wreath at the mausoleum of late president nasser.

u.a.r. minister of youth mustafa kamal telba received the chinese team this afternoon and had a friendly talk with its members.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Comrades Chou En-lai, Chang Chun-chiao, Yao Wen-yuan and Chi Teng-kuei Meet Korean Journalists' Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 17, 1971)

comrade chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council; comrades chang chun-chiao and yao wen-yuan, members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; and comrade chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, this evening met the journalists' delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea led by comrade kim song got, director of the korean central news agency.

comrades chou en-lai, chang chun-chiao, yao wen-yuan and chi teng-kuei had a very cordial and friendly conversation with comrade kim song got and members of the delegation comrades kim ung taek, choe won uk, choe sun dan, sung du pyo, kim gwang sop, cha ung su and nong myon jong.

present on the occasion were comrade kim jai suk, charge d'affaires ad interim of the korean embassy in peking, and comrade om tae ryong, correspondent of the korean central news agency and "rodong sinmun" stationed in peking.

present on the chinese side were leading members and staff members of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, the ministry of foreign affairs, the hsinhua news agency, the central broadcasting administration, the "people's daily", the "liberation army daily" and the china-korea friendship association jen yun-chung, ma wen-po, chang chi-chin, shih shao-hua, chen wen-chun, liu chien-kung, tai cheng-yuan, lu ying, liao chu-chiang, wang kuo-chuan, wang chen, chang ting-yen and chen chung-cheng.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Touring and Visiting Group Arrives in Bucharest

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Aug. 16, 1971)

the chinese touring and visiting group headed by ting ping arrived here today by plane from albania for a friendly visit upon invitation.

present at the airport to welcome the group were: m. paraluta, vice-minister for tourism of romania; n. ionescu, deputy head of the foreign relations department of the central committee of the romanian communist party; n. matei, secretary of the bucharest committee of the r.c.p.; d. necsciu, vice-chairman of the bucharest people's council; c. rachitan, secretary of the ilfov county committee of the r.c.p.; c. pirvulescu, deputy director of the general office of the international tourism under the ministry for tourism; t. genet, director of the tourist agency; and other responsible members concerned.

present also at the airport were wang chan-yuan, counsellor, and other diplomatic officials, of the chinese embassy in romania.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Yugoslav Correspondent

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 17, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, met dana janekovic, correspondent of the yugoslav newspaper "vjesnik", here this afternoon and had a friendly talk with her.

present on the occasion were leading members and staff members of the chinese organizations concerned including peng hua, li lien-ching, chiang cheng-tsung, mei wen-xang, yang yi-tan and shih chi-cheng.

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STUDY OF MARXIST-LENINIST BOOKS

Read and Study Conscientiously, Raise the Ability To Distinguish Between Genuine and Sham Marxism-Leninism

by

The CCP Chinhua Hsien Committee, Chekiang Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 15, 1971)

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches: "Cadres should be educated to have some understanding of Marxism-Leninism; it would be still better if they understand more. That is to say, they should practice Marxism-Leninism, and not revisionism." In compliance with Chairman Mao's directive, comrades of the standing committee of our hsien Party committee have simultaneously with the study of Chairman Mao's works, selected and studied such works of Marx and Lenin as the "Manifesto of the Communist Party" and "Critique of the Gotha Program," associated ideology with work reality and began to taste the goodness of reading and study. Everybody realized from their own personal experience that only by conscientious reading and study could one basically raise the ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism, and raise the level of consciousness in implementing and defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Sum Up Historical Experience, Raise the Level of Consciousness in Study

Engels once said: "To correctly understand a theory, the best way is to learn from one's own mistakes." "Learn from personal sufferings and experience." By summing up historical experience--especially by summing up "personal sufferings and experience" we have raised the level of consciousness in the study of theory.

On the question of reading and study, we have gone through a process leading from having not enough consciousness to having greater consciousness. After the 2nd plenum of the 9th Party Congress, our consciousness in study has been raised to some extent compared with the past. However, as the thought of "doing work in place of study" has not been truly solved, there is always the feeling that "study may be postponed whereas work cannot be delayed" and "study may be made up but work cannot be made up." The study system which could not be shaken by lightning could sometimes be shaken even without lightning. The study system which could be firmly adhered in organs could sometime be swept away the moment one got to the countryside. Why did this situation appear? The principal trouble-maker was the thought of "one could still get along without study." Some of the comrades felt that "they had gotten along for more than 20 years without having read the works of Marx and Lenin."

Was this "getting along" or "not getting along"? With this problem in mind, we studied over and over again Chairman Mao's great teaching "the spreading and deepening of the study of Marxism-Leninism presents a big problem demanding an early solution which is possible only through concentrated effort," recalled the history of the struggle between the two lines within the Party and our own experience and lessons in the struggle between the two lines. Everybody felt that in the process of the struggle between the two lines we had invariably implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line we had also done some work and played the role of the cog. Speaking in that sense we had "gotten along." However when Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers of his kind interfered with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line from the "Left" or the Right, we sometimes also ran along with them, and on certain problems took the utmost effort. Speaking in that sense we had not "gotten along." Even though we had gotten along, it was Chairman Mao who pulled us over, the masses who pushed us on, and the comrades and comrades-in-arms who helped us get along. In one word, we did not consciously get along, but had just muddled through.

We recall that over the course of more than twenty years after liberation, at the critical moments of the struggle between the two lines, some of our comrades had been fooled and cheated a number of times, and they tumbled and suffered again and again. Here are two examples.

In 1953, Chairman Mao put forward the Party's general line for the transition period and brought up the question of gradually carrying out the socialist transformation of agriculture. Through studying the general line, the socialist consciousness of everyone was raised, and they realised that the small peasant economy was like "the red peach flowers in March that would be blown away in a rainstorm," and the only thing to do was to respond to Chairman Mao's call and take the road of getting organized. At that time had anybody openly said that collectivization was no good, we would never have agreed with him.

However not long afterward, Liu Shao-ch'i's agents in Chekiang brought a work team to Chinhua to carry out Liu Shao-ch'i's sinister directive on

chopping down the cooperatives. In order to deceive the cadres, they created counter-revolutionary public opinions in a big way and talked nonsense saying: "The cooperatives have been expanding too fast and have gone beyond the practical possibilities, the level of awareness of the masses, and the level of the cadres' experience." They also said that the cooperatives "must dismount at once, otherwise they would be in danger of breaking up the worker-peasant alliance!" In order to create a "theoretical" basis for chopping down the cooperatives, they raised a "red flag" to oppose the red flag. They talked nonsense saying that Lenin wrote a book called "One Step Backward and Two Steps Forward," and claimed that Lenin had said that retreat was for the purpose of advance, and current contraction was for the sake of future development. Actually the book written by Lenin in 1904 was not "One Step Backward and Two Steps Forward" but "One Step Forward and Two Steps Backward." In this book Lenin discussed the thesis of proletarian Party building and he was criticizing the Menshevik opportunist line on the question of Party building, but basically had never said anything about "retreat is for the purpose of advance, and current contraction is for the sake of future development." However, because our level of Marxism-Leninism was low and we had never read the works of Lenin, we had no knowledge of how he tampered with Lenin's works. At the time when we heard them say that the cooperatives had "gone beyond the level of the cadres' experience," we felt that they might be right, although this actually was nothing but idealistic transcendentalism.

Where does experience come from? It can only come from practice. Only through operating cooperatives in practice can experience in operating cooperatives be obtained. According to what they said, since we had no experience in building socialism or communism we would never be able to build socialism or communism and that actually meant that they did not want us to make revolution. As for "breaking up the worker-peasant alliance," we thought at the time that could be a political question. As the worker-peasant alliance is the base of political power in our country, we could not of course do anything to undermine the worker-peasant alliance but we had no clear idea of how the worker-peasant alliance could be consolidated or how it might be damaged. Therefore, with our minds in a haze, we regarded the chopping down of the cooperatives as an act for consolidating the worker-peasant alliance.

Later we studied Chairman Mao's report "The Question of Agricultural Cooperation." Chairman Mao had sharply pointed out: "They warn us, 'You are liable to break up the worker-peasant alliance if you do not get off the horse quickly.' We think exactly the opposite is true. If we don't keep on our horse, we are liable to break up the worker-peasant alliance. They say "get off!" We say "get on!"--only one word different, but all the difference between one policy and another." Chairman Mao's teaching enabled us to understand correctly that getting off the horse could lead to breaking up the worker-peasant alliance whereas getting on the horse could lead to the consolidation of the worker-peasant alliance.

Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers of his kind tampered with and distorted Marxism-Leninism and peddled their revisionist contrabands, but we were unable to distinguish the genuine from the false. Fooled by

them, we committed mistakes. Because Chairman Mao opportunely criticized and repudiated the crimes of Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang, this gust of evil wind was quickly stemmed and the peasants of the whole country quickly stepped on to the royal road of socialism.

In 1958, inspired by the general line of "building socialism by going all out and aiming high to achieve greater, faster, better and more economic results" formulated by Chairman Mao, the whole country registered a big leap in industrial and agricultural production, and a switch-over to people's communes was surging in the countryside. The situation was excellent.

At the time, Liu Shao-ch'i and political swindlers of his like again leaped forward, and changing their tactics, they interfered with and sabotaged Chairman Mao's revolutionary line from the ultra-"Left." They raised such "revolutionary" banners as immediately bringing about the system of ownership by the whole people in transition to communism, and purposefully mixed up socialist commodities production and commodities exchange with bourgeois commodities production and commodities exchange and the two stages of different nature--socialism and communism. They whipped up the "communist storm" of "one equality and two adjustments" to sabotage the revolutionary mass movement and the people's commune. They quoted from classic works, put on airs and cited what Marx and Lenin said and what was stipulated in the "Communist Manifesto." Actually all this was nothing but their rumors and sophistry.

At the time because we had not seriously read works by Marx and Lenin and studied Chairman Mao's writings, we were unable to distinguish between genuine Marxism and sham Marxism. We were unable to offer resistance, and the minds of some comrades became feverish. Once again it was Chairman Mao who exposed in good time the scheme of this handful of class enemies. With an eye on the above-mentioned problems, he gave concrete instructions, and put forward a series of general and specific policies concerning the people's commune--such as ownership by the production team as the basic form in the three-level system of ownership, the principle of pay of to each according to his work, and acknowledgement of differences--thus pointing out clearly the direction for us. After studying Chairman Mao's wise instructions and the general and specific policies of the Party, our minds became a bit more sober.

From this painful experience, we posed a question to ourselves. We are communists and revolutionary cadres. Subjectively we also wished to follow Chairman Mao in making revolution. Why was it that in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we had also implemented the counter-revolutionary revisionist line? Why was it that at the critical juncture of the struggle between the two lines we had followed Liu Shao-ch'i and [illegible] and were fooled by them? After study and discussion, we initially discovered three causes.

First, just as Lenin had pointed out, "The victory of Marxism as a theory has obliged its enemies to disguise themselves as Marxists." The facts have definitely proved that to be so. Those political swindlers

actually disguised themselves as Marxists by birth. They passed falsehood for truth and confused falsehood and truth. They deceived us with rumors and sophistry. They were sometimes the "Left" and sometimes the "Right." When they were the "Left," they were "left" to a remarkable degree, and when they were the "Right," they were "right" with a vengeance. What about us? Unable to distinguish what was genuine from what was false, we even erroneously thought that to be the "Left" was revolutionary, and to be the "Right" was consistent with "reality." With our minds in a haze, we followed their lead.

Second, the question of world outlook. Why were we unable to make distinctions? There must have been an echo in our thinking. Why were we unable to offer resistance? Because there was the word "self" in our mind. We invariably felt that it would hardly be wrong to follow them for if resistance failed, we would have to face the consequences. In the final analysis, it still boiled down to the question of world outlook.

Third, the most fundamental reason was that we had not read works by Marx and Lenin or studied Chairman Mao's writings conscientiously and our theoretical level was low. Great teacher Chairman Mao teaches: "If our eyesight is not good enough we must make use of a telescope or microscope." This telescope or microscope is Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought. In the past because we were satisfied with plain class feeling and revolutionary zeal, we did not thoroughly study and grasp Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought. That was why even after we had been fooled, swindled and poisoned we did not know we had been fooled, swindled and poisoned. Actually we were still unawake and unconscious revolutionaries.

During the great cultural revolution, when the masses criticized us for implementing the wrong line in the past, we were still ill-affected, and invariably felt that we had been tricked without our knowledge. Later although we saw our own mistakes, yet we learned our lesson passively and did not realize that the most fundamental reason for our making the mistakes was that we had not conscientiously studied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought and had not thoroughly transformed our world outlook. By means of summing up historical experience, we were able to further understand that reading and studying seriously definitely constituted a major problem that must be solved and could only be solved with the greatest effort. In order to raise our ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism, and gradually make conscious revolutionaries of ourselves, we must implement Chairman Mao's great directive, "Read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism" and conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Beginning To Taste the Goodness of Reading Through Reading with Problems in Mind

Could the books by Marx and Lenin be read and used to guide the actual struggle? On this question, we at first also had some incorrect understanding. Some of the comrades thought that since the things discussed in the books by Marx and Lenin took place scores of years or even a century ago,

and were things foreign to us, what had been learned not necessarily could be put into application. After a period of study and practice, we combined the reading of works by Marx and Lenin with the study of Chairman Mao's writings, combined conscientious reading with investigation and study and summing up the positive and negative experiences and lessons, and combined criticizing revisionism with rectifying the style of work. We applied what had been studied right away bit by bit, and began to taste a bit of goodness.

This year after the publication of the editorial by the two newspapers and one magazine, we organized--in compliance with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Carry out another course of education in ideology and political lines" in the whole Party--more than 100 cadres to go to 21 production brigades to carry out education in line and to do work for transforming the backward brigades. In the past people had been sent on a number of occasions to help some of these production brigades with their work without producing any evident results. These brigades thus became units with "long-standing, big and difficult" problems. We analyzed the condition of the leading bodies of some of the brigades and discovered that the members there were mostly poor and lower-middle peasants and it was not a case of bad elements holding power. Then, why was it that Chairman Mao's revolutionary line could not be implemented very well in these brigades and the mass movement for "learning from Tachai in agriculture" was carried out so indifferently? Why was it not possible to make a success of work for helping these backward brigades? What actually was the cause of these "units with long-standing, big and difficult" problems? With this question in mind, we looked through works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's writings for the answer.

Marx and Engels pointed out in the "Communist Manifesto": "The theory of the communist may be summed up in a single sentence: abolition of private property." At the same time they also pointed out: "The communist revolution is the most radical rupture with traditional property relations; no wonder that its development involves the most radical rupture with traditional ideas." After studying the teachings of Marx and Engels, we realized that the proletarian revolution must not only seize political power, but also completely abolish private property and establish the socialist system of public ownership. Furthermore we must ideologically completely do away with the concept of private ownership and establish the concept of public ownership. That is to say we must also destroy "self-interest" and establish "public interest" in a big way.

We used the thought of the two ruptures in the "Manifesto" to analyze the conditions of the backward brigades. Everybody felt that after liberation, these brigades had made their way through the mutual-aid teams, lower elementary producer cooperatives and higher producer cooperatives to people's communes. They had basically completed the socialist transformation of the system of ownership and had a basic victory in respect of "the most radical rupture with traditional ideas" in the "Manifesto." However the old traditional ideas and the bourgeois and feudalistic ideas left behind by the old society still clung stubbornly to the minds of some people. These people

had not completely joined the commune in ideology. Although, they had joined the commune with their land, their way of thinking had not been revolutionized even though they had gained access to socialism.

Bourgeois "self" is the root of capitalism and revisionism. Without completely toppling bourgeois traditional ideas and persevering in combating self and criticizing revisionism, the level of consciousness in line of the cadres and masses could not be raised and the socialist system could not be consolidated and developed.

The conditions of the actual struggle in Yüwuli production brigade in the T'ashih commune has testified to this point. This brigade is situated in a mountainous area and its bourgeois tendency was rather severe. In forestry production it carried out only lumbering without afforestation. In the marketing of products, it failed to fulfill the state distribution plans year after year. In distribution it carried out "the policy of three atrocities and four non-retentions." Consequently, in the short space of several years, an affluent mountain region became a poor mountain region, and the collective economy of the production brigade was seriously damaged.

This fact clearly tells us that the two most radical ruptures pointed out in the "Manifesto" are interconnected. Without the former rupture, it is not possible to have the latter rupture, but without putting the latter rupture into effect, the former rupture is also not thoroughgoing or solid. As Chairman Mao has pointed out, "By itself the socialist revolution on the economic front (in the ownership of the means of production) is insufficient and cannot be consolidated. There must also be a thoroughoing socialist revolution on the political and ideological fronts."

In the past because we had been poisoned by the "theory of the dying out of the class struggle" and the "theory of productive forces" of Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers of his like, whenever we visited a unit, we would invariably discuss production for the sake of production. We judged a unit as "advanced" or "backward" not on the primary criterion of whether it had given prominence to proletarian politics, but just on whether there was improvement in production. When we came to a backward unit, instead of starting work by grasping class struggle and the struggle between the two lines or grasping political and ideological education, we dealt with the "ins and outs of production." By means of study and analysis we knew that the reason that we were unable to help the backward brigade make a success of its work in the past was that we had not persevered in giving prominence to proletarian politics, nor grasped the fundamental principle of educating people with Mao Tse-tung's thought, nor continuously destroyed self-interest and established public interest, nor raised the level of consciousness of the cadres and commune members in class struggle and the struggle in line.

The system of private ownership gives rise to the idea of private ownership. It has been in existence for several thousand years. This old traditional idea centering on self is very deep-rooted, and it corrupts and encroaches upon the minds of people all the time. That is why in order

to consolidate and develop the fruits of socialist reforms bearing on the system of ownership, it is necessary to grasp the class struggle in the political and ideological spheres and the mass movement for the living study and application of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, incessantly instill Mao Tse-tung's thought into the peasant masses, use proletarian "public interest" to overcome bourgeois "self-interest" and employ Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought to criticize and repudiate capitalism and revisionism.

After understanding was raised, we further organized the comrades engaged in the work of helping the backward brigades to study in a conscientious manner the idea of the two "ruptures" in the "Manifesto" and the relevant directives of Chairman Mao on giving prominence to proletarian politics, summed up experience and lessons, ascertained what should be grasped in helping the backward brigades and unified thinking. In subsequent work, we paid more attention to three things. (1) Grasping of the fundamental principle of educating people with the thought of Mao Tse-tung; (2) Grasping of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation; and (3) Grasping of the building of a revolutionized leading body. After this phase of work, the features of the 21 backward brigades showed different degrees of improvement.

Under the influence of the ultra-"Left" thought-trend promoted by Liu Shao-ch'i and the gang of political swindlers like him, indulgence in egalitarianism and other phenomena appeared in some communes and brigades for some time in the recent past. Because of our lack of sufficient study at the time, we failed to understand profoundly some problems from the theoretical side. As a result, we did not know whether these phenomena were right or not and therefore dared not clearly express opposition to them.

This year we have studied Marx's "Critique of the Gotha Program." Marx in this book brought forth the two stages of communism, and pointed out that the developing stages of socialism and communism were not the same, and only the principle of "from each according to his ability and to each according to his work" could be carried out. Marx pointed out: "What we are describing here is this kind of communist society. It is not already basically developed on its own, but just the opposite, for it has just been produced from a bourgeois society, and because of that in various ways, such as in the ways of economy, morality and spirit, it still retained vestiges of the former society from which it was born."

This tells us that during the socialist period, there will still remain definite "vestiges of the former society" which cannot be eliminated all at once, but can only be gradually resolved following the raising of ideological consciousness of the people and the continuing development of productivity in society. We believe that revolution goes on continuously and that revolution develops by stages. What we are struggling for today is for the realization of the great communist goal, but again we must not go beyond real possibilities and think that we can reach communism in a single step.

On the basis of the fundamental principle of Marxism and the objective conditions governing our country's economic development, Chairman Mao has laid down various economic policies for the countryside, correctly reflecting the objective laws governing socialist economic development and reflecting the level of development of the productivity in China at the present stage.

However, Liu Shao-ch'i and his stripe of political swindlers trumpeted such things as "cutting the tail of the private ownership system" and trumpeted the carrying out of egalitarianism, which appeared to be ultra-"Left" but actually was "Left" in form but right in essence. They endeavored to use such methods to sabotage the development of productivity in the countryside to achieve their aim of capitalist restoration.

By means of the study, our understanding was improved. We then went deep into the communes and brigades, investigating and studying on the one hand and propagating the policies on the other, as well as concentrating a period of time to organize our forces for the launching of an upsurge in the study and laying down of the policies throughout the hsien, which set in motion the activism of the broad masses of commune members and propelled the further development of revolution and production.

In the "Critique of the Gotha Program," Marx concisely explained the principle of socialist distribution of commodities, criticized the slogan of so-called "income from labor without discount and without deduction" advanced in the program. Marx pointed out that in a socialist society, the distribution of socialist commodities was not "without discount or deduction" but "with discount and deduction." Because the majority of us are engaged in rural work and are regularly in contact with problems of distribution, we feel a special closeness to Marx in studying this problem.

We took the thesis of Marx and studied it in comparison with the "60 articles" personally drawn up by Chairman Mao for the people's commune. For example, Marx pointed out that the deduction of socialist commodities included "the part used for compensating the production materials consumed," this corresponds in the main to the expenses and cost of production described in the "60 articles." "The part for additional production on an extended scale" corresponds in the main to the general reserves provided for in the "60 articles".....

In this way, taking the problems one by one for study in contrast, they become easier to understand. In the study we realized that the principle of distribution described in the "60 articles" was fundamentally and spiritually identical with that described by Marx in "Critique of the Gotha Program." The great strategic policy of "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people" advanced by Chairman Mao has on the question of socialist distribution of commodities brought forth the correct handling of the relationship between the state, the collective and the individual, as well as correctly handled the series of policies and principles relating to accumulations and expenditures.

Studying this work of Marx has not only enabled us to deepen the understanding of the "60 articles" personally drawn up by Chairman Mao as well as the policy and tactics of the Party, but we have also initially understood how Chairman Mao has inherited, defended and developed Marxism, and how new and old revisionism distorted and opposed Marxism.

For a long time Liu Shao-ch'i and his stripe of political swindlers have on the question of distribution peddled countless black merchandise. They all of a sudden carried out egalitarianism and whipped up a "communist storm," and suddenly carried out the "policy of three consume-all and four non-retentions." All these things, no matter "Left" or Right, played a very destructive role. After the study, our cognition has improved, and we have also discovered the old roots of the "policy of three consume-all and four non-retentions" and whipping up a "communist storm." That has supplied us with the theoretical weapons for the further development of criticizing revisionism and rectification and for the elimination of the pernicious influence of revisionism.

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Our reading of the works of Marx and Lenin is only beginning. Like a child learning to walk, we have just taken the first step. After the foregoing stage of study and practice, we have tasted some goodness and acquired some comprehension: The works of Marx and Lenin should be read and can be understood. Those whose cultural level is low or who experience difficulties could raise their level only through study and overcome them through practice. As long as we are conscientious and persevering, taking problems encountered in the three great revolutionary struggles to study, we shall be able to become from not knowing to knowing, and from knowing a little to knowing a lot, gradually transforming the condition of our low theoretical level, and gradually mastering Marxism.

The class struggle and the struggle between the two lines is protracted, and so is the struggle between genuine and sham Marxism. We are determined to further make manifest the revolutionary academic style of integrating theory with reality, conscientiously read the works of Marx and Lenin, conscientiously study the writings of Chairman Mao, energetically transform world outlook and closely follow Chairman Mao in making revolution all our lives.

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INVESTIGATION AND STUDY

Shatter Idealist Transcendentalism in the Practice of the Three Major Revolutionary Struggles

- The Party committee of Chintungnan [Southeast Shansi] district, Shansi Province, strengthens investigations and studies to raise consciousness in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 14, 1971)

(NCNA dispatch from Taiyuan) In the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles, leading members of the Party committee of Chintungnan district, Shansi Province, have shattered idealist transcendentalism and adhered to the materialistic theory of reflection. This has effectively raised their consciousness of the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Chintungnan district is an old revolutionary base. Of the leading squad of the district Party committee, some members have a rich fund of practical work experience. How should such experience be used properly and our own thinking be brought in line with the continuous development of the revolutionary situation? This is a problem constantly encountered by these comrades.

In handling the business of grain purchase in autumn last year, a leading member, feeling that he had behind him over twenty years of experience as hsien Party committee secretary and rating himself an old hand in leading rural work, merely allotted the purchase assignments to those below on the sheer strength of his previous experience without making serious investigations and studies. As a result, the purchase task was not carried out very smoothly.

On the other hand, in handling the district-wide production business, a feeling of inadequacy of experience induced him to penetrate deep into the lower levels and rely on the masses in making repeated investigations and studies. The result was a plan worked out relatively compatible with reality.

These two cases presented a sharp contrast. They not only moved this leading member of the district Party committee deeply but also set the "leading squad" of the district Party committee thinking hard. They repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's "On Practice," and other brilliant works. They came to understand deeply that previous experience constituted concrete experience obtained under different conditions in executing different tasks and solving different problems and that it had its great limitations. If we should become obsessed with such experience and stay satisfied with a certain measure of success and a narrow view, mistake limited experience for general truth, refrain from making investigations and studies under new conditions, and act solely on the strength of previous experience in disregard of concrete

conditions, we should be guilty of idealist transcendentalism. To shatter idealist transcendentalism and act according to the materialistic theory of reflection, we must closely associate the reality of the three major revolutionary struggles with conscientious study of Chairman Mao's works. Under all circumstances we must doggedly adhere to the viewpoint of "practice first."

On the basis of this understanding, the Party committee of Chintungnan district made serious investigations and studies in work and continuously purged the remnant poisonous influence of idealist transcendentalism under the guidance of a series of brilliant writings on the materialistic theory of reflection by Chairman Mao.

In autumn last year, on the basis of conditions reported by some cadres and of certain superficial phenomena that came to their attention, the district Party committee cited a hsien for its good performance in agricultural production and held an on-the-spot meeting there. Not long after, a leading member of the district Party committee came to stay at a selected spot in the hsien and found the practical conditions in some areas not so satisfactory as he had been given to understand before. Then he made serious investigations and studies among 20 brigades and found some of them had not done enough in giving prominence to proletarian politics and directed not enough efforts to class struggle and line struggle. This made him understand further that with the benefit of idealist transcendentalism but without penetrating into the world of reality to make investigations and studies, we cadres would be liable to get fascinated with superficial phenomena and fail in getting at the truth of a thing, because they would guide their action with rumors and idle talk and limited impressions.

Then the leading cadres went deep into the midst of this hsien to make investigations and studies and laid hold of a large amount of first-hand data about the actual rural conditions of this hsien. On such a basis, they held a study class for cadres at the commune and brigade levels and gave everyone education in Chairman Mao's teachings on giving prominence to proletarian politics and the facts of real class struggle. Through study, the cadres raised their consciousness and led the masses in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and in making a vigorous effort toward class struggle and two-line struggle. This has rapidly brought about a new situation in the vigorous and thriving development of revolution and production throughout the hsien.

In the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the leading members of Chintungnan Party district committee have acquired an increasingly deep understanding of the great significance of a criticism of idealist transcendentalism and raised increasingly their consciousness in doggedly upholding the materialistic theory of reflection. By going deep into the midst of the lower levels and the midst of the masses to make investigations and studies, they have acquired the initiative in leading revolution and production.

At a certain time, the district Party committee found that the idea of pursuing things big, complete, and modern existed in many areas in the building and repairing of water conservation facilities. Utilization of small creeks and pools was neglected. This was not helpful to the development of agricultural production.

With this problem in mind, the leading members of the district Party committee went deep into the midst of the masses to look for ways and means and acquire experience. In Paisang brigade of Paisang commune, Yangch'eng hsien, they found that in unfolding a penetrating campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture, the poor and lower-middle peasants and the masses of commune members vigorously criticized such counter-revolutionary revisionist sinister trash as "assigning specialists to the handling of irrigation facilities," "crawling behind at a snail's space," etc., pushed by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents. These people developed the revolutionary spirit of relying on their own efforts and fighting amidst hardship. After repeated setbacks, they built a 1,100-meter-long canal that conducted water from a small pool (at 65 catties per minute) to the village. This enables the irrigated area to be expanded by 270 mow. The idea that water was worth its weight in oil in the local area is changed. Last year, the per-mow grain output of this brigade surpassed the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development."

In the course of staying at selected spots here, leading members of the district Party committee and the chief responsible persons of the Yangch'eng hsien Party committee joined the poor and lower-middle peasants in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and summing up the latters' experience in giving prominence to proletarian politics and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought in educating people and grasping revolution and stimulating production. Later, through such media as an on-the-spot meeting, a commune- and brigade-level cadres' study class, etc., the "one drop of water" spirit of this brigade was popularized throughout the district. Now, every hsien and every commune in the district of Chentungnan has small-size water conservation projects. The irrigated area has been expanded by 200,000 mow, laying a good foundation for a bumper harvest in agriculture this year.

Chairman Mao teaches, "The masses are the real heroes and we ourselves are often childish and ridiculous. Without understanding this, we cannot get at the rudiments of knowledge." In the course of practice, the Party committee of Chintungnan district came to understand that the masses of people constituted the main force in carrying out the three major revolutionary struggles and also the main force in understanding and transforming the world, and that only by penetrating into the world of reality and humbly and willingly learning from the masses, could we really adhere to the materialistic theory of reflection.

In staying at selected spots in communes and brigades, a secretary of the district Party committee paid attention to tapping the essential socialist activism of the masses and learning from the poor and lower-middle peasants humbly. Under his inspiration, the "leading squad" of the district Party committee acted as willing pupils of the masses.

While staying at Hsik'ou brigade, P'ingshun hsien, they acquired the fine qualities of Li Shun-ta, Shen Chi-lan and other labor models who stayed modest and prudent and free from arrogance and rashness in the face of success and honor.

While staying at Chinchuang brigade, Ch'inch'eng hsien, they saw their own shortcomings in ideological revolutionization in the context of the advanced deeds of the poor and lower-middle peasants and cadres of this brigade who kept raising their consciousness in line struggle, occupied their minds with the interests of the whole world, and applied themselves to farming for the revolution.

While staying with the Nanch'eng brigade, Changchih hsien, they, inspired by the spiritual outlook of the poor and lower-middle peasants of the brigade who "pulled the cart for the revolution and follow the socialist road" and who "occupied themselves with farm work physically and with the business of the world mentally," came further to understand how to associate the duties of their jobs with the Chinese revolution and the world revolution in really fostering the communist world concept of devoting single-minded attention to revolution and to the interests of the people.

This gave an effective boost to the ideological revolutionization of the leading members of the district Party committee. The consciousness in the implementation and defense of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line was considerably raised.

* * *

STYLE OF WORK

Take the Struggle Between the Two Lines As the Key Link, Ceaselessly Combat Arrogance and Self-Complacency

- The General Party Branch of the Shanghai Red Thread Factory teaches Party members and cadres to maintain the style of being modest and prudent to raise the consciousness in continuous revolution

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 14, 1971)

(NCNA dispatch from Shanghai) In compliance with the great leader Chairman Mao's directive about "conducting education in ideology and political line" throughout the Party, the leading members of the General Party Branch of the Shanghai Red Thread Factory conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought and take the two-line struggle as a lever in a continuous effort to fight arrogance and self-complacency. They lead the Party members and the worker masses of the whole factory in taking big strides forward along the road of continuous revolution.

The Shanghai Red Thread Factory is a relatively advanced unit, as far as the industrial and communication systems of Shanghai are concerned. Since last year, in a situation marked by continuous new victories in revolution and production, the General Party Branch has once and again restudied Chairman Mao's teaching, "Guard against arrogance. This is a problem of principle involving the leadership and also provides an important condition for maintaining unity." Members of the General Party Branch make a consistent practice of matching every step forward with an effort in looking for shortcomings and matching every achievement with an education in fighting arrogance and self-complacency. This has enabled the broad masses of Party members and cadres to maintain the style of being modest and prudent and free from arrogance and rashness. The fighting will for continuous revolution is being increasingly strengthened.

Since last year, the General Party Branch of this factory has associated the current trends in different periods and the ideological trends of the cadres and masses with a conscious effort in launching five anti-arrogance-and-self-complacency ideological struggles to raise continuously the consciousness of continuous revolution. To counter the arrogant and self-complacent feelings of some comrades who were carried away with joy in describing achievements but were muddle-headed in describing how to look for shortcomings, they directed vigorous efforts to the study of the "one dividing into two" viewpoint. Their heads were cleared and their arrogance has disappeared. The success scored was taken as a starting point on a long march.

To counter the arrogant and lethargic feeling existing in some comrades, they called for a re-study of the Party's basic line and launched a fierce struggle against the class enemy. To counter the "theory of the advanced

deserving credit" and "the theory of taking pride in capital available" cherished by some people, they vigorously criticized the idealist concept of history and weeded out bourgeois ideas to promote ideological revolutionization.

The General Party Branch of the Red Thread Factory held that to promote modesty and prudence and fight arrogance and self-complacency is in essence a struggle between two world outlooks. Only by bringing about a fundamental transformation of the world outlook can we carry through the struggle against arrogance and self-complacency to the end. Since the 2nd plenary session of the 9th CCP Central Committee, they have doggedly applied themselves to the study of books by Marx and Lenin and the conscientious study of Chairman Mao's works. They have adhered to dialectical materialism in opposing idealism and metaphysics. By directing vigorous efforts to the transformation of the world outlook, they have continuously acquired the initiative in fighting arrogance and self-complacency. In the course of practice, they have laid stress on the solution of the following several points:

(1) To shatter in a big way the "theory of brilliant leadership" and foster the viewpoint, "The masses are the real heroes."

In this factory, there once raged a debate over technological innovations. To save a large supply of timber for the state, the workers suggested that paper-made thread spools be used instead of wooden ones. But some members of the General Party Branch held that the adoption of such a new technological process would involve more time and more labor and would also eat into the profits of the factory. The suggestion was considered not practical. The worker masses incisively pointed this out as a manifestation of the remnant poisonous influence of the idea, "profits in command," and of departmentalism. The workers said that a saving in timber was beneficial to the country, and that we must work toward it with enthusiasm. Laying hold of this matter, the General Party Branch vigorously criticized the leading squad for the preposterous theory of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist enterprise-running line. By such means those members of the General Party Branch who at first opposed the adoption of the new technological process came to see the gap existing between them and the masses in ideological revolutionization.

(2) To shatter in a big way the theory that "revolution has reached its peak" and promote the proletarian spirit of thorough revolution. With achievements scored in the struggle-criticism-transformation effort, the factory took such achievements as a first step on a 10,000-li march.

In the face of victory after victory in the struggle against the enemy in the factory, those of the factory repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's writings on classes and class struggle. They came to understand that in the whole historical period of socialist society, class struggle was a protracted and complex process. We must never forget class struggle and firmly bear in mind the need of seizing the initiative in class struggle. The General Party Branch of the factory continuously mobilized the masses

to round up the entrenched class enemies and specially directed vigorous efforts to class struggle in the ideological area. The aim was to criticize penetratingly various bourgeois ideas and bring about an excellent situation in class struggle.

(3) To shatter in a big way a narrow view based on stereotyped ideas and foster the revolutionary style of continuously learning from the advanced and looking for shortcomings.

In a Party rectification and Party building effort, the factory once directed intensive attention toward the ideological build-up of the Party members. This enabled the Party members to raise considerably their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle and continuous revolution. Under such a situation, individual leading members of the General Party Branch developed a sentiment of self-complacency over the Party rectification effort in the factory. Later, the leading members of the General Party Branch went to a fraternal unit for an inspection and study and found the latter far more advanced in its approach to education in the history of the two-line struggle in the Party in relation to the ideological reality of Party members. Those comrades who originally considered themselves irreproachable were made to understand that though not unsuccessful in their work they still had not done enough in some areas, with room left for further improvement. If they should take note of only what they had achieved and stay in the rut, then they would lapse into a state of blindness. The leading members of the General Party Branch assiduously applied themselves to the study of "one dividing into two" materialistic dialectics and vigorously smashed bigoted concepts. They further took the advanced unit as an example in launching penetrating education on the history of the two-line struggle in the Party. The ideological build-up of the Party was raised to a new level.

To put on a really solid basis the firm implementation of Chairman Mao's directive ideologically and organizationally, "Guard against arrogance," the General Party Branch of the factory achieved the aim of "persistence in four aspects":

(1) To persist in the conscientious study of books by Marx and Lenin and the conscientious study of Chairman Mao's works and lay hold of the powerful ideological weapon in fighting arrogance and self-complacency.

The General Party Branch of the Red Thread Factory came to understand that consciousness of the line is not something that drops from the skies and the proletarian world outlook not something inborn. Either of them must be acquired through the living study and application of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought with problems in mind. Since the 2nd plenary session of the 9th CCP Central Committee, the General Party Branch has led in the conscientious study of Chairman Mao's philosophical works. A thorough study of Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung, Volumes I-IV, was accompanied with the selected study of the "Manifesto of the Communist Party," "Civil War of France," "The State and Revolution," "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" and other books by Marx and Lenin. Those of the General Party Branch persisted in studying one viewpoint and putting it to immediate use and directed

vigorous efforts to the transformation of the world outlook in close conjunction with the fight against arrogance and self-complacency. This gave an effective boost to ideological revolutionization.

(2) To uphold doggedly the spirit of rectification and wage active ideological struggle.

The General Party Branch of the Red Thread Factory came to understand that the arrogant and self-complacent idea cannot be eliminated without waging a struggle against it. We must lay hold of the beginnings of it and fight it in time. We must wage a repeated struggle by laying firm hold of the current trends and also mobilize the masses in an open-door struggle. Only by directing vigorous efforts to struggle from the high plane of the world outlook can we thoroughly fight arrogance and self-complacency and foster the style of modesty and prudence.

(3) To persist in going into the midst of the masses and receiving the supervision of the masses.

The General Party Branch of the factory came to understand that mass criticism and supervision played a tremendous role in the leading squad's fight against arrogance and self-complacency. Members of the General Party Branch assigned themselves to different tasks and different points and went deep into the midst of shifts and groups to fight hand-in-hand with the masses. Sincerely and humbly they cast themselves in the role of little pupils of the masses drawing rich political nourishment from the latter.

(4) To persist in going outdoors to learn from the advanced and to keep looking for shortcomings. The General Party Branch of the Red Thread Factory came to understand deeply that with the vigorous growth of the revolutionary situation, we must break out of the limitations of a tight little circle and humbly learn from the advanced units and acquire their proper way of thinking, their good style and their valuable experience in a continuous struggle against various conservative ideas and the idea of stagnation. Since the beginning of this year, they have once again organized the masses of Party members and cadres to study in some advanced units in the city and in other areas. This has given a considerable boost to the penetrating development of the various fighting tasks of the factory in the struggle-criticism-transformation effort.

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ANTI-CONFUCIUS

Jen-min Jih-pao Article Criticizes Educational Thinking of Confucius

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 19, 1971)

the educational thinking of confucius (551-479 b.c.), an educator of the slave-owner class in the period of its decline, has been criticized in a "people's daily" article. contributed by the writing group of the shantung provincial committee of the chinese communist party, the article exposes the plots of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and other political swindlers to use confucian thinking in education to restore capitalism.

excerpts from the article follow:

the educational thinking of confucius was long used by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and other political swindlers as one of their theoretical pillars in pushing a counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education. confucian thinking dominated china's education for more than 2,000 years and its pernicious influence was deep-rooted and widespread.

in the current movement to carry out education in ideology and political line and to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, it is essential to criticize the reactionary educational thinking of confucius thoroughly and root out the remaining influence of liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education. this will enable us to carry on and defend still better chairman mao's proletarian educational line and deepen the revolution in education.

confucius, educator of declining slave-owner class

our great leader chairman mao teaches: "in class society everyone lives as a member of a particular class, and every kind of thinking, without exception, is stamped with the brand of a class." this is a fundamental marxist-leninist principle. the exploiting classes and the exploited classes never have "educators in common."

confucius lived at the end of the spring and autumn period when class struggle was very acute. the basic social contradiction at that time was the class contradiction between the slave-owners and the slaves. the resistance of the slaves had fundamentally shaken the rule of the slave-owning class, intensified the contradictions and differentiations within the ruling class and pushed society forward. slavery was in irreversible decline.

the imminent collapse of slavery struck terror into confucius who came from a decadent aristocrat family of the slave-owner class. maintaining the stand of the slave-owning aristocracy, he attempted to disintegrate the will for resistance of the slaves and preserve the rule of his class by preaching the hypocritical doctrine of virtues. in order to prevent the economic base of slavery from disintegrating, he strongly opposed any economic reform that would help develop the social productive forces. with might and main he advocated restoration of the society of western chou (11th-8th century b.c.) during which slavery was in its prime. the "school" he ran was in fact a political clique which trained backbone personnel for the slave-owning class. but history advances

independent of the will of reactionary classes. although confucius travelled far and wide to propagate his ideas and once even wielded power for his class, his political view of reviving the past never materialized.

the feudal class that was busy seizing power took no heed of the educator confucius. however, beginning with the han dynasty (206 b.c.-220 a.d.), the feudal rulers worshipped his ethics, his educational principle that "a good scholar will make an official" as well as his obscurantist policies. traitor to the people, the autocrat chiang kai-shek took the worship of confucius and the study of confucian canon as "orthodox educational thinking", clamouring that this would "eliminate" communist thinking. the imperialists, who relied on the feudal and comprador classes in china to rule the chinese people also used confucius to the full. the u.s. and japanese imperialists insidiously alleged that china should become "a country of confucianism" and that "confucianism will unify the chinese people". they also spread the fallacy that "confucianism should serve as the basis" for china's national education so as to prevent communism from "penetrating". this fully proves that "imperialist culture and semi-feudal culture are devoted brothers and have formed a reactionary cultural alliance against china's new culture". the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi had his sinister book "self-cultivation" reprinted a number of times to oppose the dictatorship of the proletariat and advocate the "testaments" of confucius and mencius.

confucius represented the interests of the slave-owning aristocracy. why is it that the feudal class which opposed the slave-owning aristocracy and the bourgeoisie that followed honoured him as "the most holy sage"?

as one social form of the exploiting classes was replacing another, the feudal class did oppose the slave-owner class, and the bourgeoisie the feudal class. but after the feudal class and then the bourgeoisie seized political power, they found the slave-owners' experience in coping with the slaves vitally important. for both of them exercised the dictatorship of the exploiting class and based their exploitation on private ownership, and the basic social contradiction they encountered was one between them and the exploited classes; hence they met strong resistance from the exploited classes that made up the overwhelming majority of the population. confucius had systematized the experience of the slave-owners in ruling at a time when their rule had been consolidated and later in decline. this experience was inherited by the exploiting classes in different historical periods, constantly supplemented and developed, and finally became their dominant thinking. as the final exploiting class, the bourgeoisie took over and developed the thinking of all the preceding exploiting classes in order to frenziedly oppose the proletarian revolution and consolidate bourgeois rule. this is especially true where the bourgeoisie has been overthrown. it still tries to use the ideas of all exploiting classes to corrupt the masses and win them over so that it can stage a come-back. this is what liu shao-chi and other political swindlers did.

the fact that confucius has been used by the exploiting classes to consolidate their reactionary rule or to stage a restoration proves that confucius was not only an educator of the slave-owner class, but the first ancestor of the thinking of the other exploiting classes. he was no educator of the working people.

core of confucius' reactionary thinking is "a good scholar makes an official"

education is a means of class struggle. in class society all kinds of education "belong to definite classes and are geared to definite political lines."

confucius took the training of bureaucrats for the reactionary slave-owner class as the basic principle of his educational work. he encouraged his disciples to seek fame and wealth and to look down on manual work and those doing such work. to him the purpose of study was to become an official. his disciples generalized this as "a good scholar will make an official." this statement is the core of confucian concepts on education.

the principle "a good scholar will make an official" sums up the needs of the decadent slave-owner class to strengthen its dictatorship. at the time of confucius, the fact that the "people do not submit" was a mortal threat to the rule of the slave-owner class. "what should be done in order to secure the submission of the people?" this was a knotty problem the slave-owning aristocracy could not solve. chairman mao points out: "all reactionaries try to stamp out revolution by mass murder, thinking that the greater their massacres, the weaker the revolution. but contrary to this reactionary wishful thinking, the fact is that the more the reactionaries resort to massacre, the greater the strength of the revolution and the nearer their doom. this is an inexorable law."

the principal means of rule used by the slave-owning aristocracy was large-scale suppression that resulted in fiercer resistance by the slaves. in order to save the slave-owner class from destruction, confucius judged that it was not sufficient for the ruling class to subdue the slaves by force; it must also "subdue their minds". by benumbing the revolutionary will of the labouring people, the slave-owners could achieve what they could not by the butcher's knife. this was the counter-revolutionary tactics of using both "punishment" and "the rules of propriety" which he consistently advocated. lenin said: "all oppressing classes stand in need of two social functions to safeguard their rule: the function of the hangman and the function of the priest."

confucius was the first person in chinese history to create a theoretical basis for counter-revolutionary dual tactics.

"a good scholar will make an official" is the core of both confucian educational concepts and the educational concepts of all exploiting classes. in order to safeguard their reactionary rule, the exploiting classes need a great number of bureaucrats to maintain their institutions of rule which lie like a dead weight on the labouring people. the landlord and bourgeois classes continued the reactionary policy "a good scholar will make an official" and trained bureaucrats for their own classes. they make use of this motto to deceive the labouring people, as if the bureaucrats and politicians who lord it over the people were "good scholars." they allege that the labouring people are oppressed and exploited because they have no schooling. they try to conceal the essence of class oppression.

liu shao-chi and other political swindlers spread the fallacy "study in order to become officials". this is a rehash of "a good scholar will make an official". they tried to

corrupt young people with the decadent bourgeois view of life. they wanted them to "struggle hard" and "make a name for oneself". carrying out a counter-revolutionary revisionist line on education, they attempted to train successors for the bourgeoisie, usurp the political power of the proletariat and restore capitalism.

our great leader chairman mao teaches: "our educational policy must enable everyone who receives an education to develop morally, intellectually and physically and become a worker with both socialist consciousness and culture." this policy draws a line of distinction between education by the proletariat and that by all exploiting classes, and explicitly sets forth the aim of the proletarian educational cause in training young people. this is a fundamental policy which ensures that the political power of the proletariat will never change colour.

the great proletarian cultural revolution has smashed the age-old educational tradition and transformed the old educational system. it has changed the situation in which bourgeois intellectuals dominated our schools and colleges, and it has put power over education into the hands of the proletariat so that the workers, peasants and soldiers have become true masters of proletarian education. education has changed from training bureaucrats for the exploiting classes to training workers "with both socialist consciousness and culture". this is an epoch-making change in the history of education.

confucius inculcated in his disciples reactionary world outlook through "self-cultivation"

the education by any class is intended to create a world outlook in the student, in one way or another, which is a reflection of that class. confucius brought together the political and moral concepts of "benevolence" and "the rules of propriety" of the slave-owner class and instilled them into his disciples and fostered a reactionary world outlook in them through "self-cultivation". he wanted to conceal the vicious features of the slave-owners, benumb the people and adjust the internal relations of the ruling class. therefore, the principle of self-cultivation became an important characteristic of confucius' theory and activities in education.

the confucian principle of self-cultivation was determined by his reactionary class nature. the core of this principle was to uphold the political system of slave society and resist social reform. he argued that "a benevolent man" "loves all men", "what you do not want done to yourself, do not do to others." he regarded "a benevolent man" of the slave-owned class as the criterion of self-cultivation. whom did he advise his disciples to love? certainly not to "love" the slaves, who were in their eyes no more than beasts of burden, but to love the exploiting classes, mainly the handful of rulers and slave-owning aristocracy. he wanted to eliminate "offending against their superiors and stirring up confusion" so as to consolidate the system of slavery.

in order to make the members of the ruling class love each other and to eliminate antagonisms among them, confucius formulated the theory that "by nature men are nearly alike". his meaning was confined to the "human nature" of the ruling class. in his viewpoint, if "self-cultivation" was undertaken according to the concepts of "benevolence" and "the rules of propriety", the political crises created in the ranks of the ruling class by undermining one another

could be averted. the feudal class and the bourgeoisie made use of the confucian concepts of "benevolence" and "nature" and tailored them into "the theory of human nature" of their own classes. they declared that the human nature of the landlord and bourgeois classes was the whole of "human nature". under cover of "benevolence, righteousness, justice and morality" and "human love", they ruthlessly fleeced and bloodily suppressed the labouring people.

our great leader chairman mao points out: "in class society there is only human nature of a class character; there is no human nature above classes." liu shao-chi and other sham-marxist swindlers did all in their power to tout the theory of human nature of the landlord and bourgeois classes. they opposed the marxist theory of classes and the method of class analysis, viciously slandered the working class as "always without sense of public morality" and described the "human nature" of the landlord and bourgeois classes as "the common nature of mankind". they frantically clamoured that "great efforts should be made to publicize" "liberty, equality and fraternity", which are only bourgeois hypocrisy. the reason why these political swindlers were so infatuated with the theory of human nature of the landlord and bourgeois classes is that they wanted grounds for their counter-revolutionary deeds of denying classes, class contradictions and class struggle and liquidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

confucius' principle of self-cultivation was created on the basis of the idealist theory of knowledge. he believed "the highest class of men" were "those who are born with the possession of knowledge" and "the lowest of the people", namely the slaves, were "those who are dull and stupid and yet do not learn". "the wise of the highest class" and "the stupid of the lowest class" were born so, and could not be changed. obviously, his viewpoint on the source of knowledge was steeped in the political prejudices of the slave-owner class. is man's knowledge (talent also belongs to the category of knowledge) innate or acquired? this is a focal point in the protracted struggle between the materialist theory of reflection and idealist apriorism. the struggle began at the time of confucius. all human knowledge is acquired and not innate. nobody has ever been "born with the possession of knowledge". confucius honoured the slave-owning aristocrats as "the wise of the highest class" and disparaged the slaves as "the stupid of the lowest class" in defence of the rule of the slave-owner class.

production is the most basic practice, "this is the primary source from which human knowledge develops." proceeding from a defence of the rule by the slave-owner class, confucius scorned the labouring people and opposed participation by his disciples in production. these reactionary concepts of confucius had a very pernicious effect on the old education as a whole. our great leader chairman mao criticized this many times and in a penetrating way pointed out: "in ancient times the youth of china who studied under a sage neither learned revolutionary theory nor took part in labour." opposing revolution and despising labour are the essence of confucian idealist self-cultivation.

the confucian principle of self-cultivation joins reactionary political content and the idealist theory of knowledge, and it fully met the needs of the decadent slave-owning aristocrats and all exploiting classes. liu shao-chi and other political swindlers transplanted this principle into the revolutionary ranks. they attempted to corrupt the minds of the people with the ideology of the exploiting

classes and turn them into parrots echoing their attacks on the proletarian revolution and their plots to restore capitalism.

this is how the two diametrically opposed world outlooks exist in educational work as a whole: either educate people in marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought or give in to corruption by bourgeois ideology; either temper people in the three great revolutionary movements or leave them to the mercy of "self-cultivation". this profoundly reflects the sharp struggle between the proletarian and bourgeois lines on education.

"in all its work the school should aim at transforming the student's ideology." the primary task of our schools is to educate students in marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. it is essential to help students make a living study and application of the works of marx and lenin and chairman mao's works, raise their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham marxism-leninism, take an active part in the three great revolutionary movements, link revolutionary theory with revolutionary practice, and gradually foster the world outlook of dialectical and historical materialism.

more than 100 years ago marx and engels, the great revolutionary teachers of the proletariat, solemnly declared: "the communist revolution is the most radical rupture with traditional property relations; no wonder that its development involves the most radical rupture with traditional ideas." if we want to carry the proletarian revolution in education through to the end, we must thoroughly criticize the educational concepts of the exploiting classes.

may marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought ever hold the proletarian positions in education exclamation

RESETTLEMENT OF EDUCATED YOUTH IN RURAL AREAS

Educated Young People Settling in Countryside Mature Politically

(NCNA-English Foochow, Aug. 19, 1971)

educated young people who have settled at the foot of the wuyi mountains have become an up-and-coming force in building a new socialist countryside in northern fukien province, south china. they are maturing politically under the guidance of mao tsetung thought and re-education by poor and lower-middle peasants. the peasants affectionately call them "our new commune members".

more than 200 young people from foochow and other cities settled in hutou production brigade of the hsiaosung people's commune of chienou county in early 1969 in response to chairman mao's great call "it is highly necessary for young people with education to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants". last year 44 of them were elected activists in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought at the county, commune and production brigade levels, and 168 became advanced commune members. nine have been elected members of the leading bodies of production teams. seventy-six have

become political instructors, accountants, cashiers, warehouse keepers, barefoot doctors, meteorological workers and hydro-electric power technicians in brigades or teams. the young people have set a good example for others like them who have settled in the countryside throughout the province.

the poor and lower-middle peasants show great concern for their political maturity as well as their daily life. the brigade party branch formed a leading group composed of cadres, old poor peasants and educated young people. so far more than 200 poor and lower-middle peasants have been appointed to do ideological and political work among the young people. this helped raise their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. the young people never led a hard life such as the poor and lower-middle peasants had done in the old society. the older peasants give them a class education by recalling the suffering in the past and comparing it with their present happiness. together they study chairman mao's teachings. the leading group helps them foster a firm and correct political orientation and the style of working hard.

guidance by the poor and lower-middle peasants has helped the young people change their outlook after two years of arduous work.

the brigade had a large tract of marsh-land which yielded only about two tons of grain per hectare on the average. inspired by chairman mao's great call "in agriculture, learn from tachai", national pace-setter in agriculture, the poor and lower-middle peasants and the young people made up their minds to transform the land. their aim was to produce more grain for the revolution. they began the work last winter. the young people said: "the bitter cold gives us a good opportunity to temper our revolutionary will. we also have a chance to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants." they joined the peasants in opening canals and digging out silt. although their hands and feet were chilled, they did not complain but kept on working. after twenty days of hard struggle they built five drainage ditches with a total length of 2.5 kilometres and transformed about 35 hectares of marsh-land into farmland that gives stable high yields irrespective of drought or waterlogging. through the concerted efforts of the peasants and educated young people, grain output of the brigade last year reached 6.075 tons per hectare as against 3 tons per hectare in 1969. this is above the target set in the national programme for agricultural development.

the young people pay great attention to learning the fine qualities of the peasants and conscientiously remoulding their world outlook. in april last year the brigade sent yang mei-ying to tend pigs. when she first washed the pigsty she loathed the filth. a poor peasant woman studied chairman mao's teachings on raising pigs with her and said: "we raise pigs for the revolution. so we must not be afraid of filth." that evening, the girl studied chairman mao's teaching: "in the last analysis, the workers and peasants were the cleanest people and, even though their hands were soiled and their feet smeared with cow-dung, they were really cleaner than the bourgeois and petty-bourgeois intellectuals." on this basis she contrasted her thinking with that of the poor and lower-middle peasants. then she fought self and made up her mind to raise pigs for the revolution all her life. from then on she made a living study and application of mao tsetung thought and took the pig farm as a battlefield for her to continue the revolution.

these young people are becoming more determined to serve the people whole-heartedly. they help the peasants set up weather stations and make or improve rice-transplanters. cheng sung-chuan learned the new method of acupuncture in his spare time and, in co-operation with the clinics of the commune and the brigades, began to treat cases. he practised the new method on himself first to master the art. he treats patients whenever he is asked. a woman was paralyzed and bedridden. cheng sung-chuan walked three kilometres to her home to treat her every day. after one month her health improved and she could walk a little. cheng sung-chuan went to the mountain and fields to collect medicinal herbs and helped barefoot doctors learn the new acupuncture method. in the past two years, he has treated more than 300 patients and is welcomed by the people.

under the leadership of the brigade party branch, many educated young people have become helpers in the political schools, newspaper-readers and they arrange recreational activities. they take part in physical labour in the daytime and teach and propagate mao tsetung thought in the evening. they study chairman mao's works, important editorials and current events with the commune members and also teach them to sing revolutionary songs and put on model revolutionary theatrical works.

MODEL WORKERS

Chinese Inventor of Free Live-Line Operations Tells Experience in Remolding World Outlook

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 19, 1971)

_____ cheng tai-yu, member of the anshan municipal committee of the communist party of china and inventor of the free live-line operations, reported his experience in the "people's daily" recently in integrating himself with the workers and remoulding his world outlook. the full text of the article follows:

chairman mao teaches: "the intellectuals will accomplish nothing if they fail to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants." through my work and remoulding my world outlook over the past 20 years, i have gained a deep understanding of this and recognized its great wisdom. any achievements in my work or progress in my ideology are due to nurturing by mao tsetung thought. they are the fruit of re-education by the working class.

although i come from a poor peasant family, i was poisoned by bourgeois thinking during my dozen or more years of academic study. when i began to work, i always felt i knew more than the workers. i came to worship experts and look down upon the masses. i sought fame and gain.

when we were once repairing high transmission lines, an overhead line tower had to be made taller. i was in charge of surveying and designing the project. when i went to the spot, a veteran worker knew my practical experience was limited and advised me to pay attention to the four legs of the tower. with the arrogance of an intellectual, i did not like his remarks. but when we poured cement to a height of 20 metres, we found that the legs of the tower

were not firm and we had failed to fix the legs properly. i was at a loss. i could not find anything in books treating this problem. if we started the work all over again, it would be a great waste and, more important, the current would be delayed and this would affect production. i turned to veteran workers to ask them what could be done. a worker encouraged me, saying: "no hurry, we can do it exclamation" several workers got together for discussion. they climbed up the tower and fixed the angles. the work was done successfully. this struck a live nerve in me. i regretted my arrogance. having seen how skilled the workers were, i was filled with admiration for them. i came to realize that in dealing with concrete problems, the workers had far more practical experience than me. from then on, i stayed among the workers and took part in labour. but in my mind was not the idea of learning ideology from the workers but their technique. i was ready to take part in labour that i thought would teach me technique, otherwise i was not.

several workers and i once were to check a circuit and repair it. one afternoon there was a sudden hurricane. having no experience, i was alarmed and asked the comrades working overhead to come down at once. the comrades asked: "why?" "i'm afraid there will be an accident" was my reply. but the group leader shouted: "comrades, it's not likely to be raining all along the 300-kilometre-long circuit. if we delay our work, the current will be delayed. this is no small matter exclamation let's go on, but pay more attention to safety." the workers replied: "you're right, we'll fulfil the task." the workers soon put a ground antenna and safety measures were taken. we kept on working and fulfilled the task on the same day.

why had the workers and i approached the same problem so differently? it was because we had different world outlooks. i realized that these workers were not only far better than me technically but also far better ideologically. without advanced proletarian ideology in command and without a correct world outlook, it would be impossible to use a high level of technique. i always remind myself of this and it encourages me to fight my vacillation and weakness.

the words and actions of veteran workers made me more conscientious in remoulding my world outlook. i not only take part in ordinary work but also in hard work in order to get more chances to remould my world outlook. in doing so my thinking and feelings are gradually becoming one with the workers'. through the re-education by the workers i gained the courage to invent free live-line operations on 220,000 volt ultra-high-voltage transmission lines, breaking through this "forbidden zone".

for a while, going to attend frequent meetings kept me from taking part in physical labour. a worker came to tell me one day that the workers had created a new method of live-line operations, welding and drilling on live bus bar. i was shocked to hear this. i thought to myself: "you must not do it recklessly." to my mind, welding and drilling on a live bus bar would likely cause an accident. but when i went to the spot i was surprised again because the workers had devised very clever methods.

chairman mao teaches: "the masses are the real heroes, while we ourselves are often childish and ignorant". i had read this teaching many times and thought i understood it. but it was the practice of the masses that touched my soul and made me acknowlege that i did not have faith in the masses and was

really "childish and ignorant". this taught me that if intellectuals depart from practice and physical labour, idealist apriorism comes to the fore in their thinking.

since i have been integrating myself with the workers and modestly receiving re-education from them over the past 20 years the workers and i have established profound class feelings for each other.

i was elected a leading member when the revolutionary committee of the anshan electric power bureau was set up. then a veteran worker moved the desk i used when i worked in the live-line operation group to the office of the revolutionary committee, saying to me in all earnestness: "tai-yu, i know that you have desks in the office, but we workers hope that you will keep using this desk. we hope you will not forget us and you will continue to take part in physical labour." hearing these words, i recalled the lesson i drew in 1956. at that time i was a leading member in charge of the technical management for the use of electric power. i used a big desk, sat on a good chair and took less part in physical labour and so i was divorced from the workers. later, with criticism and help from the workers, i overcame my error of keeping aloof from the masses and continued to integrate with the workers.

now sitting at this desk, i study chairman mao's works and do the work on the revolutionary committee. meanwhile, i squeeze as much time as possible to go among the masses and work with them in order to keep improving live-line operations.

i am determined to accept re-education by the working class, integrate with the workers, remould my world outlook still better and serve the people heart and soul all my life under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line.

RIVER CONTROL

Major Project in Harnessing Haiho River Completed

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 19, 1971)

a new canal opening a new outlet to the sea for two of the four tributaries of the haiho river system in hopei province, north china, has been completed. it is one of the major projects in harnessing the northern section of the haiho river. large numbers of river tamers from the municipalities of peking and tientsin and from many places of hopei province worked hard on the project last winter through to this spring in response to chairman mao's call "the haiho river must be brought under permanent control exclamation"

the four tributaries making up the northern section of the haiho river system drain a total area of 85,600 square kilometres. the yungting river, the biggest of them, drains an area of more than 50,000 square kilometres. its heavily silt-laden water yearly raised the bed in the lower reaches. as a result the river often breached its dykes and changed its course. since liberation, many small and medium-sized projects, including the kuanting reservoir, have been constructed along the upper reaches of the river, and dyke-repairing and other work have been done in the middle and lower reaches.

but the river harnessing work as a whole has not been done satisfactorily because of the interference by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. consequently, flood and waterlogging still occurred in the areas of peking and tientsin and other regions. flood posed a menace to tientsin city and the peking-shanhaikuan railway in particular.

stepping up the effort to fulfil chairman mao's great call to bring the haiho river under permanent control, 350,000 river tamers from various parts of hopei province, together with the people of peking and tientsin, started harnessing the northern section of the river system last winter. after working hard through to this spring, they dug a canal 63 kilometres long, 500 metres wide and four to eight metres deep, known as the "new yungting river", which will lead flood water from the yungting and peiyun rivers that used to pour into the haiho river, directly into the sea. in addition, they strengthened the main dykes, totalling 30 kilometres long, along the upper and middle courses of the yungting and this raised the river's capacity to discharge flood water four to six times.

all this has freed tientsin city and the peking-shanhaikuan railway from the threat of flood and created favourable conditions for developing industry and agriculture on the plain in northern hopei and the outskirts of peking and tientsin.

the construction of the "new yungting river" has been the most difficult part of the haiho harnessing project so far. running through a marshy area on the outskirts of tientsin, the canal had to be cut, for the greater part, in watery land. the builders persevered in the living study and application of chairman mao's relevant teachings and raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. this fired them with fresh zeal in grasping revolution and promoting production. they defied severe cold and ice and overcame many difficulties. their strenuous efforts sped up the work.

the builders from huanghua county encountered many difficulties as their work site was located in a reed marsh. they studied chairman mao's brilliant work "the foolish old man who removed the mountains" and displayed the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. they hacked at the silt and reed roots which were frozen together to a depth of more than two feet. with a determined will, they cleared the area of the silt.

the builders devised many scientific methods to accelerate the project and improve its quality. the builders of wuching county replaced wooden moulds with earthen ones in making prefabricated parts. they built eight reinforced concrete bridges and saved the state large amounts of timber.

the completion of the new yungting river was a victory for the people of hopei province, peking and tientsin who carried out chairman mao's teaching "unite to win still greater victories". a warm atmosphere of unity and struggle prevailed over the work sites with the builders supporting and learning from each other and vying with each other to take the heavy jobs while giving others the easier ones. the workers and other people of tientsin sank drinking wells in the saline beaches on the pohai bay and built roads before the builders came to the work sites. the city's commercial departments sent more than 2,000 staff members to set up dozens of supplying centres on the work sites. all this contributed to the success of the project.

ACUPUNCTURAL ANESTHESIA

Hung-ch'i Articles on Theoretical Principles of Acupunctural Anesthesia

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 18, 1971)

the latest issue of the journal "red flag" has three articles discussing the theoretical principles of acupuncture anaesthesia. chinese medical workers draw on their practice and scientific experiments, in the articles to put forward different views on the theoretical principles of the functioning of acupuncture anaesthesia. this is the first group of articles on this question.

acupuncture anaesthesia is a unique method worked out by chinese medical workers. they have applied modern science to sum up and raise to a new level experience in alleviating pain and treating ailments by acupuncture, which is part of china's medical treasure house.

the new method consists of inserting needles at certain acupuncture points on the patient. this causes stimulation that makes the patient insensible to pain rather quickly. then operations can be safely performed. the method is now being adopted by many medical departments and hospitals in china. more than 400,000 operations have been performed this way and the rate of success is 90 per cent. the method broke with the convention of administering an anesthetic for surgical operations. it is an important contribution to the development of medical science.

under the headline "discussion of theoretical principles of acupuncture anaesthesia", the journal has an editor's note which says: "chairman mao has pointed out: 'chinese medicine and pharmacology are a great treasure house. efforts should be made to explore them and raise them to a higher level.' acupuncture anaesthesia is a new achievement in implementing this instruction of chairman mao's. it calls for new research into traditional chinese medicine and other fields of natural science. through practice, medical workers have accumulated a body of valuable experience in using acupuncture anaesthesia. efforts should be made to raise perceptual knowledge to rational knowledge and achieve a new leap. at present, acupuncture anaesthesia is still in the process of developing and there are varying views on the theoretical principles of how it functions. this is quite normal. we will gradually arrive at the essence of objective reality provided we continue to make a living study and application of chairman mao's philosophic thinking and sum up our practical experience in a serious way to establish truth and take our conclusions back to practice for testing. our knowledge can be deepened through repeated practice, summing-up and comparison."

the editor's note points out: "the discussion will help medical workers grasp and apply materialist dialectics, eliminate the idealism and metaphysics spread by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers, promote a better combination of traditional chinese and western medicine and create and develop china's new medical science. it will also give an impetus to the advance and flourishing of china's sciences."

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Leading Member of Chinese Public Health Ministry Hsing Cheng-chin Fetes Dr. Nasroullan Youssofi of Afghanistan

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 19, 1971)

hsing cheng-chin, a leading member of the chinese ministry of public health, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of dr. nasroullan youssofi, deputy director of the medical department of the ministry of public education of the kingdom of afghanistan.

dr. youssofi arrived in peking by air yesterday for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese ministry of public health. he was greeted at the airport by leading members of chinese departments concerned and representatives of chinese medical workers hsu shou-jen, sung cheng-lien, wang lien-sheng, wang chang-pi and pai kuo-jui. present at the airport was ghulan ghaus waziri, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the kingdom of afghanistan in peking.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Track and Field Team Returns to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 18, 1971)

the chinese track and field team with sung kuan-chien as its leader and liu chun as its deputy leader returned here by air this afternoon after paying a friendly visit to albania.

the team was greeted at the airport by leading members of the state physical culture and sports commission and other organizations concerned yao hsiao-cheng, chen chin-hsiung, liu yi-ting, ko ping, chi yu-hua and tsou ko-hsien, and chinese sportsmen.

albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi roco was also present.

Albanian Agricultural Delegation Visits East China Production Brigades

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Aug. 18, 1971)

the albanian agricultural delegation led by pirro dodbiba, minister of agriculture, left tsinan for nanking by special plane this morning in the company of li kuang-hsun, a leading member of the chinese ministry of agriculture and forestry, after concluding its visit to two production brigades in shantung province, east china.

the delegation arrived in tsinan on the 14th. the shantung provincial committee of the communist party of china and the shantung provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet that evening to warmly welcome the albanian comrades-in-arms. yang ten-chih, first secretary of the c.p.c. shantung provincial committee and chairman of the shantung provincial revolutionary committee and minister pirro dodbiba spoke at the banquet, heartily wishing that the militant unity and revolutionary friendship between the two parties and two peoples of china and albania would constantly develop in the common struggle against imperialism, revisionism and all reactionaries.

the delegation went in two groups to visit huanghsien county's hsiatingchia production brigade and pinhsien county's yangliuhsueh production brigade -- two advanced units which have distinguished themselves in learning from tachai, the national pace-setter in socialist agriculture. they were accorded a warm welcome by leading members and commune members of the administrative regions, counties and communes to which the two brigades belong. in hsiatingchia brigade, pirro dodbiba and other albanian comrades-in-arms visited water conservancy projects on mountain sides, and a farm produce processing factory and studied sweet potatoes storage and the relation between pig raising and the accumulation of farm manure. they also held discussions with the brigade's cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants on soil improvement, the levelling of land, wheat seed breeding and wheat field management. in the yangliuhsueh brigade the albanian comrades-in-arms saw the cotton and other crops growing sturdily in the fields. they held discussions with the brigade's cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants on overcoming of water-logging, improvement of saline land, the cultivation and management of cotton and scientific experiments.

the albanian comrades warmly praised the two brigades which have resolutely followed chairman mao's revolutionary line and, by relying on their own strength and working hard, transformed nature to win bumper harvests. the poor and lower-middle peasants of the two brigades expressed their determination to learn from the albanian comrades-in-arms and do a still better job in revolution and production.

upon its arrival in and departure from tsinan, the delegation was welcomed and seen off at the airport by mu lin, vice-chairman of the shantung provincial revolutionary committee, li chi-chu, vice-chairman of the tsinan municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of the departments concerned ni chun, liu yu-wen, sun chi-jung and chang ming-chang.

Albanian Agricultural Delegation Visits Nanking

(NCNA-English Nanking, Aug. 19, 1971)

the albanian agricultural delegation led by pirro dodbiba, minister of agriculture, concluded its visit to nanking and left here by air for shanghai this morning in the company of li kuang-hsun, a leading member of the chinese ministry of agriculture and forestry.

the albanian comraces-in-arms arrived in nanking from tsinan on august 18 and were given a warm welcome that evening at a banquet given by tu ping, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and secretary of the c.p.c. kiangsu provincial committee. the banquet was permeated with an atmosphere of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the people of china and albania. in their speeches at the banquet, comrades tu ping and pirro dodbiba stressed that the people of the two countries would always unite, fight and win victory together in the struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction and in the socialist revolution and socialist construction. many toasts were drunk to the long life of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, and comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people and the close friend of the chinese people.

upon its arrival and departure from nanking, the albanian agricultural delegation was welcomed and seen off at the airport by hsu chia-tun, vice-chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee; chang ssu-wen, standing committee member of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee; liu chi-chang, vice-chairman of the nanking municipal revolutionary committee; and leading members of the departments concerned comrades wang chin-chou, tang hsi-ku, ku yun-ju, li tien-ko, niu yu-ching, wang chi-ming and wei wei.

the delegation visited the yangtze river bridge at nanking on the morning of august 18 in the company of comrade hsu chia-tun and others. leading members and staff members of the bridge administration told the albanian comrades-in-arms how chinese workers built the bridge by self-reliance. comrade pirro dodbiba warmly praised the bridge as a great project undertaken by the chinese working class under the leadership of chairman mao.

the albanian comrades-in-arms visited scenic spots on the eastern outskirts during their stay in nanking.

Chinese Military Friendship Delegation Continue to Make Visits in Albania

(NCNA-English Tirana, Aug. 18, 1971)

the military friendship delegation of the people's republic of china with li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, as its leader and tsao li-huai, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy commander of the chinese p.l.a. air force, as its deputy leader, continued to make visits in albania these two days. it was accorded extremely warm welcome and hospitable reception by local party, government and army leading comrades, the broad masses of working people and commanders and fighters of the people's army.

the delegation was accompanied by comrade petrit dume, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and chief of general staff of the albanian people's army; comrade hito cako, member of the party central committee and chief of the political department of the people's army; comrade avni hakani, military attache of the albanian embassy in china; and other comrades.

chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua was also in the company of the delegation.

at noon yesterday, the chinese delegation visited a military unit in berat district. it was met by gago nesho, first secretary of the berat district committee of the party of labour; llambi shella, chairman of the executive committee of the berat district people's council; and responsible members of the garrison. lining the street on both sides to welcome their chinese comrades-in-arms, the commanders and fighters of the garrison warmly applauded and repeatedly shouted "enver-mao tsetung exclamation" "friendship is the guarantee exclamation" "the party, enver, we are always ready exclamation" "people's china exclamation" etc. comrade li teh-sheng and other members of the delegation had cordial conversations with albanian comrades-in-arms and highly praised them for their enormous achievements in strengthening the preparedness against war in the light of the teachings of the party of labour and comrade enver hoxha.

yesterday afternoon, the chinese delegation visited the "mao tsetung textile combine" in berat. at the entrance and on the main square of the combine, the chinese delegation was welcomed by manager kristaq dollaku and hundreds of workers who held portraits of comrade enver hoxha and portraits of chairman mao and placards and burst into applause and cheers. the delegation in the company of manager kristaq dollaku visited the workshops and saw the high revolutionary energy and enthusiasm displayed by the broad masses of workers in socialist construction.

in the evening, the party committee, the executive committee of the district people's council and the garrison command gave a dinner in honour of the delegation. present on the occasion were comrades petrit dume, hito cako, gago nesho, llambi shella and avni hakani, cadres of the people's army, veteran soldiers of the national-liberation struggle, representatives of the mass organizations, etc. ambassador liu chen-hua was also present. during the dinner, first secretary gago nesho of the district party committee and comrade li ten-sheng delivered enthusiastic speeches. toasts were raised to the constantly strengthening and development of the great revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the peoples and armies of albania and china and to the health and long life of the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha and the chinese people's great leader comrade mao tsetung.

this morning, the chinese delegation visited another unit of the people's army in berat district and was accorded extremely warm welcome. it got acquainted with the high revolutionary fighting spirit of the albanian comrades-in-arms in defending their fatherland and their preparedness against war. comrade li teh-sheng and other comrades of the delegation had a very cordial and friendly meeting with commanders and fighters of the unit and local militia men and had a brotherly conversation with them. comrade li teh-sheng highly praised the albanian army and people for their great achievements in enhancing the preparedness

against war, who, following the great teachings of comrade enver hoxha, have carried out the arming of the whole population and persevered in ideals of people's war, and for their heroism and spirit of daring to fight and win.

the unit of the garrison in berat gave a luncheon in honour of the chinese delegation. at the luncheon the responsible member of the unit and tsao li-huai drank toasts.

on its way to berat yesterday morning, the chinese delegation stopped at dushku "10 korriku" sector of "29 nendori" state agricultural enterprise of lushnja district. in the vicinity of this sector, the delegation was met by rrapi gjermeni, first secretary of the lushnja district party committee; miti rapo, chairman of the executive committee of the district people's council; representatives of the garrison; as well as the broad masses of workers of the sector. comrade rrapi gjermeni and comrade sotir leshi, secretary of the party committee of "29 nendori" state agricultural enterprise spoke about the militant revolutionary spirit that characterises the workers of lushnja district and this enterprise both in the implementation of the tasks assigned to them by the party and in the discussion of the draft-directives on the fifth five-year plan, to greet with fruitful results the 30th anniversary of the founding of the party. in his speech, comrade li ten-sheng enthusiastically praised the working people of lushnja district and this enterprise for their enormous achievements in carrying out with their practical deeds the marxist-leninist line of the albanian party of labour with comrade enver hoxha as its leader.

the chinese delegation left berat this afternoon for visits to korca and vlora districts.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Algerian Foreign Minister Returns Home from Visits to China, Vietnam, Korea

(NCNA-English Algiers, Aug. 17, 1971)

abdelaziz bouteflika, member of the council of revolution and foreign minister of the democratic people's republic of algeria, returned here by air on august 15 after friendly visits to the people's republic of china, the democratic republic of viet nam and the democratic people's republic of korea, according to algeria press service.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Charge d'Affaires A.I. of Embassy of Chinese People's Republic in Austria Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 18, 1971)

sung en-fan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's republic of china in the republic of austria, left peking by air today for his post.

CHINA AND CEYLON

Chinese Table Tennis Team Pays Friendly Visit to Ceylon

(NCNA-English Colombo, Aug. 19, 1971)

a chinese table tennis team led by kuo lien-kang, deputy secretary general of the all china sports federation, arrived here yesterday for a three-week friendly visit and matches in ceylon.

the delegation was warmly welcomed at the airport by austin rajakaruna, director of sports to the ministry of sports of ceylon, leslie salgadoe, president of the table tennis association of ceylon; m. balaji and w.l. chandrapala, vice-presidents of the table tennis association; j. chanapala, assistant secretary to the ministry of defence and external affairs, and men and women table tennis players of ceylon.

also present at the airport were s.m. walpita, president of the ceylon-china friendship association, and other ceylonese friends as well as representatives of chinese residents in ceylon.

ma tzu-ching, chinese ambassador to ceylon, and other officials of the chinese embassy were also present.

the chinese table tennis team arrived in ceylon after friendly visits to nigeria and the united arab republic. four other chinese table tennis players came from peking recently to join the team. they are: liang kuang-mei (woman), hu wei-hsin, huang liang and wang chien-chiang.

yesterday evening, k.b. ratnayake, minister of parliamentary affairs and sports of ceylon, gave a dinner in honour of the chinese team. in his speech, minister ratnayake referred to the relations of friendship and mutual support between ceylon and china. he hoped that after completing its visit to ceylon, the chinese table tennis team will bring back with it the friendship of the ceylonese people.

speaking at the dinner, lesiei salgadoe, president of the table tennis association of ceylon, warmly welcomed the chinese table tennis team and highly praised the chinese players

for their spirit of "friendship first and competition second". he said that the ceylonese and chinese players will not only hold matches but also promote friendship between the two countries. the ceylonese team will also enter into matches in the spirit of "friendship first and competition second" to promote friendship between the people of the two countries.

in reply kuo lien-kang expressed thanks to minister ratnayake and the ceylonese friends for their cordial reception and kind hospitality. he said that the chinese team carrying with it the chinese people's profound friendship for the ceylonese people has come here to learn from the ceylonese players. he hoped that through the present visit and matches the friendship between china and ceylon will be further enhanced.

the dinner proceeded in a very enthusiastic and cordial atmosphere.

ambassador ma tzu-ching was also present at the dinner.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chinese Ambassador to Chile Gives Cocktail Party for Chinese Delegation for Tele-Communications Cooperation

(NCNA-English Santiago, Aug. 18, 1971)

chinese ambassador to chile lin ping gave a cocktail party here this evening for the visiting chinese delegation for tele-communications cooperation with chung fu-hsiang as its leader and li chao-chi as its deputy leader.

present at the party were julio benitez, chilean vice-minister of labour; lautaro ojeda, vice-minister of lands and settlement; jaime schatz, superintendent of electric and tele-communications services of the ministry of the interior; enrique bernstein, director of the department of international relations of the ministry of foreign affairs; cristiano casanova, director of the department of cultural diffusion and information with foreign countries of the ministry of foreign affairs; salomon suwalsky, general manager of the national company of tele-communications; as well as other chilean government officials and friendly personages.

present also were vasile dumitrescu, romanian ambassador to chile; doan van, head of the commercial mission of the democratic republic of viet nam; kim sang zun, head of the commercial mission of the democratic people's republic of korea to chile; and an official from the cuban embassy in chile.

present also were ting hao and chi ni, counsellors, and other members of the chinese embassy.

representatives of overseas chinese in the country were also present.

the party proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND CONGO

Delegation of Congolese Revolutionary Union of Women Visits Tachai

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Aug. 19, 1971)

the delegation of the congolese revolutionary union of women led by josephine bouanga, member of the central committee of the congolese party of labour and national president of the revolutionary union of women, left here for sian by train this evening after visiting the tachai production brigade and the home village of martyr liu hu-lan in north china's shansi province. the delegation is accompanied by ting hsueh-sung, leading member of the chinese-african peoples' friendship association.

the delegation was seen off at the railway station by wang chin-ping, standing committee member of the shansi provincial committee of the communist party of china and leading member of the shansi provincial revolutionary committee; wang yin-o, standing committee member of the c.p.c. shansi provincial committee; and leading members of the departments concerned.

the congolese delegation was accorded a warm welcome by the women and other commune members of tachai. kuo feng-lien, standing committee member of the shansi provincial revolutionary committee and deputy secretary of the tachai brigade party branch, gave the guests a brief account of the situation in the brigade. they then discussed with sung li-ying, chairman of the brigade women's association, and other women cadres the work among the women in rural areas. the guests also visited commune members' families and saw a shooting exhibition by militiawomen of tachai.

at martyr liu hu-lan's home village, the congolese delegation visited the memorial hall in her honour. liu hu-lan's mother hu wen-hsiu met the delegation.

martyr liu hu-lan was born in 1932. she took part in revolutionary activities at the age of eleven. regardless of her own safety, she aroused and organized the masses to wage tenacious struggles against the enemy. she was arrested in january 1947. she stood firm and unyielding in face of the enemy threats and cajolery. she died a martyr's death. the great leader chairman mao wrote in the martyr's honour: "a great life exclamation a glorious death exclamation"

CHINA AND FRANCE

China International Travel Service Fetes Visiting Delegation of France-China Friendship Society

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 18, 1971)

the china international travel service feted the visiting delegation of the france-china friendship society here yesterday evening.

the delegation came to china on august 3. before they arrived in peking the members of the delegation had gone in two groups led by turcat francois and abd-el-kader merwane respectively to kwangchow, changsha, shaoshan,

wuhan, chengchow, sian, yenan and linhsien county in the central china province of honan.

present at yesterday's banquet were leading members and staff members of the organizations concerned ti wen-wei, chang yao, hsi chen-huan, chu kun, tsao ling-pao, chin yeh-ming and chen shu-ching.

NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meets Delegation of France-China Friendship Society

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 19, 1971)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, here this afternoon met and had a friendly talk with all the members of the visiting delegation of the france-china friendship society led by lurcat francois and abd-el-kader merwane.

present on the occasion were leading members and staff members of the chinese organizations concerned including ti wen-wei, wu hsiao-ta, chang yao, hsi chen-huan, hsu chung-ching, chu kun, yu hui-min, wu chien-min and li chien-ying.

CHINA AND IRAN

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: Greeting Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between China and Iran

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 19, 1971)

the "people's daily" today carries an editorial entitled "greeting the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and iran" which reads in full as follows:

the government of the people's republic of china and the imperial government of iran, in conformity with their common desire to develop friendly relations between the two countries, have, through friendly consultations, announced the establishment of diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level. we extend our warm congratulations on this.

china and iran are separated by high mountains and lofty hills, but there exist long-standing and traditional friendly relations between our two peoples. friendly contacts between our two peoples date back more than two thousand years through the famous "silk road". in modern times, particularly since world war two, there have been fewer contacts between our two countries as a result of imperialist obstructions and sabotage. in april and may this year, their royal highnesses princess ashraf pahlavi and princess fatemeh pahlavi, sisters of his majesty mohammad reza pahlavi, the shahanshah of iran, came to china on friendly visits one after the other at the invitation of the chinese

government and made contributions to the enhancement of the mutual understanding between the chinese and iranian peoples and the development of the friendly relations between our two countries. now, the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and iran not only reflects the traditional friendship between the two peoples but is also in full conformity with their common aspirations.

both the chinese and iranian peoples were subjected to imperialist ravage in the past and are now still confronted with the common task of opposing imperialist aggression and safeguarding state sovereignty and national independence. we are happy to see that the iranian people have waged uninterrupted struggles against imperialism in order to uphold national independence and build their own country. at the beginning of this year, the iranian government, uniting with iraq, kuwait and three other oil-producing countries and with the support of other members of the organization of petroleum exporting countries, waged effective struggles against the western petroleum monopoly groups and won positive results. we express resolute support for the iranian government and people in their just struggle to safeguard national interests and national resources.

the government of the people's republic of china is the sole legal government representing the entire chinese people. taiwan province is an inalienable part of china's sacred territory. we resolutely oppose the so-called "two chinas", "one china, one taiwan", "taiwan independence", "the status of taiwan remains to be determined" and other such absurdities. any scheme aimed at carving off and occupying the territory of our country is doomed to failure.

the great leader chairman mao has pointed out: "we must endeavour to establish normal diplomatic relations, on the basis of mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty and of equality and mutual benefit, with all countries willing to live together with us in peace."

the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and iran marks the entry into a new stage of the friendly relations between the two governments. we are convinced that with the joint efforts of the two sides the friendship between the chinese and iranian peoples will certainly develop steadily.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Peking Ceremony Welcomes Japanese Junior Table Tennis Delegation, Visiting Group of JTTA; Chinese, Japanese Junior Table Tennis Players Play Friendly Matches

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 18, 1971)

the chinese table tennis association held a ceremony in the capital indoor stadium this evening to warmly welcome the japanese junior table tennis delegation and the visiting group of the japanese table tennis association. after the ceremony, the chinese and japanese junior table tennis players played friendly matches.

attending the ceremony and watching the matches upon invitation were atsushi goto, leader of the japanese junior table tennis delegation, yaichiro yamamoto, leader of the visiting group of j.t.t.a., kyuhei muraoka and the other members of the visiting group, the japanese correspondents accompanying the japanese junior table tennis delegation to china, and japanese friends in peking.

present were kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association; and leading members of the chinese organizations concerned wang meng, yu pu-hsueh, chao cheng-hung, yu li-chun, sung chung, wang chen, wang hsiao-yun and wang hsiao-yi.

the stadium was permeated with a friendly atmosphere between the people and sportsmen of china and japan. eye-catching streamers in the competition hall read: "long live the militant friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and japan exclamation" "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" and "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation"

the welcome ceremony began with the japanese and chinese junior players entering the hall full of vigour. they were warmly applauded. the junior players of the two countries exchanged pennons and souvenirs.

the junior players of the two countries played in men's and women's team events. the women's team event (played in the form of the men's team event) pitted japan's kazue konno, eiko igari and tomie edano against china's chen mei-kuang, cheng hsin and sui chien-ying in one group, and japan's noriko takayama, mayuko hamauti, miwako tiba and humiko ono against china's liu hung-ying, sha min, ho tse-ping and wang shih-hui in another group. the men's team event was played between japan's hiroshi yamashita, yukio isogai and hiroshi kato and china's wang chia-lin, liu hung-ju and li peng in one group, and japan's masayuki kuse, shin yamada, rakuo nakamaru and akira tamura and china's li chien, lu sen, sun ting-shun and liang ying in another group. the spirit of "friendship first, competition second" prevailed in this evening's matches. the junior players of the two countries sat down to swap experience and learn from one another. this won warm praise from the spectators.

after the matches, delegation leader atsushi goto, group leader yaichiro yamamoto and kyuhei muraoka, in the company of kuo mo-jo, wang meng, yu li-chun and sung chung, went down to shake hands with the junior players of the two countries and have pictures taken.

CHINA AND JORDAN

President of Jordanian Economists' Association Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 18, 1971)

dr. adel hiyari, a friendly personage from jordan and president of the jordanian economists' association, left here for home by air today after a friendly visit to china. he was seen off at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations concerned liu kuang-ya, hu li-peng and lin kang.

also present were hamdi mahmoud, head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking, and nafia y. al-nashiri, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of iraq in peking.

CHINA AND LAOS

Deputy Prime Minister Khieu Samphan Sends Warmest Greetings to Comrade Lin Piao on Chinese Army Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 17, 1971)

khieu samphan, deputy prime minister and minister of national defence of the royal government of national union of cambodia, commander-in-chief of the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces (c.p.n.l.a.f.), sent a message on august 1 to comrade lin piao, minister of national defence of the people's republic of china, extending the warmest greetings on the 44th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army, according to an a.k.i. report on august 14. the message reads:

on the occasion of the 44th anniversary of the people's liberation army of the people's republic of china, i request your excellency as well as all the cadres and fighters of the glorious chinese people's army to accept the warmest congratulations which i extend in the name of the c.p.n.l.a.f. and in my own name.

the glorious traditions of struggle of the p.l.a. are the subject of legitimate pride of the chinese people and have aroused the admiration of the revolutionary people and the countries cherishing peace, justice and progress in the world. thanks to its revolutionary qualities of endurance, courage and heroism, the p.l.a. has won resounding victories over the imperialists and the reactionaries in their day. advancing irresistibly now, the p.l.a. is continuing to deal severe blows at the forces of world reaction, with u.s. imperialism, the aggressor and trouble-maker, as the ringleader.

for their part, the c.p.n.l.a.f., accomplishing their sacred duty of national liberation, are determined to wage uncompromisingly to the end the struggle against the u.s. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys until complete

victory over the enemy. in accomplishing this task of national salvation, the c.p.n.l.a.f., closely united with the entire cambodian people, are aware of the fact that they are making an active contribution to the international struggle of the peoples cherishing peace, freedom and justice against u.s. imperialism and its running dogs.

animated by the spirit of uncompromising anti-imperialist struggle, the c.p.n.l.a.f. and the cambodian people renew to the p.l.a. and the valiant chinese people their firm revolutionary solidarity as well as their indefectible combat fraternity in the struggle against u.s. imperialism and all its accomplices and valets.

i request your excellency to accept the assurance of my high consideration.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Premier Chou En-lai Warmly Greets President Daddah on His Being Re-Elected President of Mauritania

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 19, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, sent a message yesterday to president moktar ould daddah of the islamic republic of mauritania, extending, on behalf of the chinese government and people, warm congratulations on his being re-elected president of mauritania. the message reads in full as follows:

his excellency moktar ould daddah,
president of the islamic republic of mauritania,

nouakchott

on the occasion of your being re-elected president of islamic republic of mauritania, i, on behalf of the chinese government and people, extend warm congratulations to you.

since its founding, the islamic republic of mauritania, under your excellency's leadership, has continuously scored achievements in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty, in building the country and in other fields; in international affairs, the government and people of mauritania uphold a just stand and support the people of various countries in their struggle to safeguard national independence and win national liberation and have thus made contributions to the afro-asian people's cause of unity against imperialism. the chinese government and people highly rejoice at and praise the successes you have achieved.

the friendly relations and cooperation between china and mauritania have developed satisfactorily on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence and your excellency has made positive contributions to this. may the friendship

between our two peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries grow and become stronger day by day.

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

peking, august 18, 1971

CHINA AND MONGOLIA

New Chinese Ambassador to People's Republic of Mongolia Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 19, 1971)

hsu wen-yi, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the people's republic of mongolia, left here by train today for his post.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Military Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 18, 1971)

a military delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea with army general o jin u, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, secretary of the w.p.k. central committee and chief of general staff of the korean people's army, as its leader, and lieutenant general o guk ryol, commander of the air force of the korean people's army, as its deputy leader, arrived in peking by special plane this afternoon for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of huang yung-sheng, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army.

members of the delegation include lieutenant general kim gwang jin, commander of the k.p.a. artillery, and major general choe chang hwan, commander of the k.p.a. navy.

present at the airport to warmly welcome the korean comrades-in-arms coming from the eastern anti-imperialist outpost were huang yung-sheng, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and chief of the p.l.a. general staff, and li tso-peng and chiu hui-tso, members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chiefs of the p.l.a. general staff, as well as more than 5,000 commanders and fighters of the three services of army, navy and air force of the chinese p.l.a., militiamen and revolutionary people.

a huge portrait of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, and a huge portrait of premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, stood on the peking airport today which flew the national flags of china and korea. filled with joy, commanders and fighters of the three services of the chinese p.l.a. and revolutionary people, holding red banners and streamers, gathered at the airport to await the arrival of the korean comrades-in-arms. they warmly praised the constant development of the militant friendship between the two peoples and armies of china and korea, and pledged to learn from the heroic korean people and korean people's army.

as army general o jin u, lieutenant general o guk ryol and other korean comrades-in-arms alighted from the plane, people cheered: "warmly welcome the korean military delegation exclamation" "firmly support the korean people in their just struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and for peaceful unification of the fatherland exclamation" "firmly support the three indochinese peoples in their just struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" "resolutely oppose the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries exclamation" "u.s. imperialists, get out of south korea, taiwan, indochina, asia and all other places they have invaded exclamation" the comrades on the korean military delegation, in the company of chinese comrades-in-arms, went round to meet the welcoming crowds. people beat drums and cymbals, waved bouquets and scarves to their comrades-in-arms and cheered time and again: "long live the militant friendship between the peoples and armies of china and korea exclamation" "long live premier kim il sung exclamation" and "long live chairman mao exclamation"

present at the airport were:

leading members of the departments concerned of the c.p.c. central committee and the chinese government, the general departments, services and arms, peking units and peking garrison of the chinese p.l.a., the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries keng piao, nan nien-lung, fang yi, li chiang, yen chung-chuan, tien wei-hsin, chen pang, wu jui-lin, chang chien-kun, chang ta-chih, sung ching-sheng, tsui ping, peng tai-kuei, chang yun-lung, tseng hsiao-tung, liu hsiao-wen, yuan hua-ping, tsai hung-chiang and wang kuo-chuan; and

kim jai suk, charge d'affaires ad interim, ma jang ok, counsellor, senior colonel jang rae hyen, military attache, and diplomatic officials, of the korean embassy in peking.

present were also:

nguyen tien, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking;

tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking;

hoam leang hac, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the kingdom of cambodia in peking; and

military attaches of the embassies of various countries concerned in peking.

PLA Chief of General Staff Huang Yung-sheng Gives Banquet to Warmly Welcome Korean Military Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 18, 1971)

huang yung-sheng, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome the military delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea.

attending the banquet were army general o jin u, leader of the delegation, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, secretary of the w.p.k. central committee and chief of general staff of the korean people's army; lieutenant general o guk ryol, deputy leader of the delegation and commander of the k.p.a. air force; and members and assistants of the delegation.

attending were also kim jai suk, charge d'affaires ad interim, ma jang ok, counsellor, senior colonel jang rae hyen, military attache, and other diplomatic officials, of the embassy of the d.p.r.k. in peking; and all the members of the korean journalists' delegation led by kim song gol, director of the korean central news agency.

attending were li tso-peng and chiu hui-tso, members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chiefs of the p.l.a. general staff; and leading members of the departments concerned of the c.p.c. central committee and the chinese government, the various general departments, services and arms, peking units and peking garrison of the chinese p.l.a., the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

the chinese and korean comrades-in-arms had a cordial meeting prior to the banquet.

the banquet was permeated with a warm atmosphere of the great friendship and militant unity of the peoples and armies of china and korea from beginning to end. huang yung-sheng, chief of the p.l.a. general staff, and o jin u, chief of the k.p.a. general staff, made speeches at the banquet (to be released separately). their speeches were punctuated by outbursts of warm applause.

the chinese and korean comrades-in-arms conversed cordially at the banquet and proposed toasts to the health and long life of the korean people's great leader premier kim il sung and to the health and long life of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao, and to the constant development of the militant friendship and unity between the two peoples and armies of china and korea in the struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism. they pledged that the peoples and armies of china and korea would always unite, fight and win victory together in the struggle against their common enemy.

present at the banquet were leading members of the chinese departments concerned including keng piao, han nien-lung, fang yi, li chiang, yen chung-chuan, tien wei-hsin, chen pang, wu jui-lin, chang chien-kun, chang ta-chih,

sung ching-sheng, tsui ping, peng hai-kuei, chang yun-lung, tseng shao-tung, liu shao-wen, yuan hua-ching, tsai hung-chiang, yin tso-chen and wang kuo-chuan.

also present were:

tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking;

koam teang hac, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the kingdom of cambodia in peking;

le tuan, counsellor of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking; and

military attaches from embassies of various countries in peking.

Korean Military Delegation Leaves Pyongyang for China

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Aug. 18, 1971)

a military delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea with army general o jin u, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, secretary of the party central committee and chief of general staff of the korean people's army, as its head, and lieutenant general o guk ryol, commander of the air force of the korean people's army, as its deputy head, left here this afternoon by a special plane for a friendly visit to the people's republic of china on the invitation of huang yung-sheng, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army.

present at the airport to see the delegation off were comrades pak sung chul, so chol, and yang hyong sop; colonel generals chi byong hak and kim bong ryul, vice-ministers of national defence; colonel general kim chol man, first deputy chief of general staff of the korean people's army; lieutenant general li yong mu, deputy director of the general political bureau of the korean people's army; o jun sop, vice-minister of public security; kim jae bong, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and major general pak jung guk, deputy chief of general staff of the korean people's army.

chinese ambassador li yun-chuan and military attache wang yu-chin of the chinese embassy here were also present at the airport to see the delegation off.

Korean Charge d'Affaires ad Interim Gives Press Conference

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 18, 1971)

Kim Jai Suk, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in peking, gave a press conference for chinese and foreign correspondents here today on the letter sent by son song pil, chairman of the central committee of the red cross society of the d.p.r.k., on august 14 to cho du som, president of the south korean red cross society.

In this letter, son song pil proposed preliminary talks at panmunjom between the red cross societies of north and south korea to discuss questions of free travel, mutual visits and free correspondence between family members, relatives and friends separated from each other in the north and south.

Kim jai suk said at the press conference: the government of the democratic people's republic of korea, from the first day of the division of the country, has successively presented various proposals for achieving the unification of the country by the korean people themselves without any interference of outside forces, peacefully on democratic principles after making all foreign troops withdraw, and made all efforts to realise this. he pointed out that comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the 40 million korean people, teaches: "the basic line of national reunification maintained all along by the government of our republic is to unify the north and south by the korean people themselves independently on democratic principles without any interference of outside forces following the withdrawal of all foreign troops from south korea."

He said: in april last, too, the fifth session of the fourth supreme people's assembly of the democratic people's republic of korea once again set forth the 8-point program for national salvation with burning patriotic desire of our people, along the line of peaceful reunification of the fatherland indicated by the respected and beloved leader comrade kim il sung.

Especially, on august 6, comrade kim il sung once again clearly manifested the stand of the government of our republic for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland and solemnly declared that we are willing to have contact any time with any political parties, including the democratic republican party of south korea, and public organizations and individual personages, the korean charge d'affaires ad interim said.

He added: the proposals for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland put forth by our party and the government of our republic proceed from the most humanitarian stand to alleviate the misfortunes of our people caused by the division of the territory and the split of the nation due to the u.s. imperialist aggressors and correctly reflect the unanimous will and urgent desire of the people of north and south korea. they are conformed not only with the interests of the entire korean people but also with the interests of peace in the far east and the world.

Kim jai suk pointed out that even letters have not been exchanged among the compatriots with the same blood ties of one ancestor in the territory of the same country linked with a stratum. the responsibilities for this are entirely

on the part of the u.s. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys. our people have been suffering from the split of the nation for over 26 years owing to the u.s. imperialist aggressors. today the reunification of the divided fatherland is the supreme national duty and the most urgent task standing before us which brooks not a moment's delay.

kim jai suk said the proposal of the red cross society of the democratic people's republic of korea to the south korean red cross society proceeds from the most patriotic, humanitarian stand.

he added: we are convinced that this fair and reasonable proposal will enjoy unreserved support and sympathy of the entire people of north and south korea and the entire world people including the fraternal chinese people and firmly believe that they will make active efforts for the realization of the proposals.

Speech by Chief of PLA General Staff Huang Yung-sheng at Peking Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 18, 1971)

following is full text of the speech made by huang yung-sheng, chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, at the banquet given in honour of the korean military delegation:

respected chief of general staff comrade o jin u,

respected commander-in-chief comrade o guk ryol,

respected charge d'affaires a.i. comrade kim jai sûk,

dear comrades of the korean military delegation,

comrades and friends,

a year ago, comrade o jin u, chief of general staff of the korean people's army, visited our country at the head of a military delegation. today we are very happy to gather once again with comrade o jin u and the other korean comrades-in-arms in an atmosphere imbued with revolutionary friendship and militant unity. on behalf of the chinese people and all the commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army, i wish to express the warmest welcome and high respects to our close comrades-in-arms comrade o jin u and the other comrades of the korean military delegation.

there exists a profound militant friendship between the chinese and korean peoples and armies. this friendship is personally founded and fostered by the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and the korean people's great leader comrade premier kim il sung; it is based on marxism-leninism and the principles of proletarian internationalism, cemented with blood through long struggles and can stand tests. in recent years, through the exchange of visits, through learning from, helping and supporting each other, the great friendship and militant unity between our two peoples and two armies have been further consolidated and developed and have demonstrated their power in the struggle against our common enemies.

under the wise leadership of the korean people's great leader comrade premier kim il sung and under the guidance of the principle of "political independence, economic self-sustenance and national self-defence", the diligent and courageous korean people, displaying the revolutionary spirit of arduous struggle, have vigorously unfolded the chollima movement and achieved tremendous successes in socialist construction. we are elated and encouraged by all this. inspired by the fifth congress of the korean workers' party, the korean people are now continuing their valiant advance with a new chollima speed -- the "kangson speed" to strive for the fulfilment ahead of schedule of the six-year plan put forward by comrade premier kim il sung. we wish the fraternal korean people brilliant victories in this new struggle.

while carrying out socialist economic construction and the building of national defence together with the korean people, the heroic korean people's army vigilantly guarding the outpost of the struggle against u.s. imperialism have dealt telling blows at the war provocations by the u.s.-puppet reactionaries and powerfully defended the fruits of the socialist revolution and socialist construction of the northern half of the republic. the korean people's army have inherited and carried forward the glorious tradition of anti-japanese armed struggle; with rifle in one hand and sickle and hammer in the other, they are continuing their victorious advance on the road of "converting the whole army into a cadre army, modernizing the whole army, arming the entire people and turning the whole country into a fortress" and have built themselves into a heroic people's army having close links with the people and a modern standard of combat capability. the chinese people's liberation army regard every achievement of the korean people's army as their own. we express warm congratulations to you and are proud of having the heroic korean people's army as our reliable comrades-in-arms.

comrades and friends,

at present, a situation of great upheaval, great division and great reorganization prevails throughout the world. the struggles against imperialist aggression and for national independence and liberation and against the power politics of the superpowers are converging into a mighty torrent, vehemently pounding at imperialism and the reactionaries of various countries. the development of the situation is increasingly favourable to the revolutionary struggle of the people of asia and the world and unfavourable to u.s. imperialism and all its lackeys. the korean people's great leader comrade kim il sung has said: "so long as there exists imperialism, the world can never live in peace, nor can aggression and war disappear." in order to save themselves from their doomed defeat, u.s. imperialism and its lackeys are putting up a desperate struggle. the u.s. aggressor troops are still hanging on in indochina, u.s. imperialism is still forcibly occupying south korea and china's territory taiwan province and, obsessed with ambitious designs, japanese militarism has stretched its claws to south korea and is wildly attempting to lay its hands on taiwan province. since the beginning of this year, there has been new development in the collusion among the united states, japan and the pak jung hi and chiang kai-shek cliques. not long ago, u.s. vice-president agnew, defence secretary laird, japanese prime minister sato and the so-called representative of the chiang kai-shek bandit gang sneaked to south korea one after the other and in league with the pak jung hi puppet clique, they actively plotted and tried to strengthen their

reactionary military alliance in obdurate pursuance of the policies of aggression and war, directing their spearhead squarely against the korean, chinese and other asian peoples. however, no matter what schemes and tricks u.s. imperialism and its lackeys may resort to and no matter what incidents they may create, they will certainly suffer even more disastrous defeat in face of the korean, chinese and other asian peoples who are closely united and who support and assist each other and persevere in struggle.

the heroic korean people have consistently upheld a principled stand and won one victory after another in their struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army highly admire this. the 8-point programme put forward by the government of the democratic people's republic of korea for the realization of the independent peaceful unification of korea and the 7-point strong demand raised by the senior member of the korean and chinese side at a meeting of the korean military armistice commission express the korean people's just stand against aggression and for the unification of their fatherland. we firmly support them. the asia of today is no longer the asia of the 30s or 40s, and gone forever are the days when imperialism could ride roughshod everywhere. we are deeply convinced that the 3,000 li expanse of beautiful land of korea will certainly be unified, and the 40 million korean people will certainly be reunited.

china and korea are fraternal neighbours as closely related as the lips and teeth. the chinese and korean peoples and armies are comrades-in-arms sharing weal and woe. the chinese people's great leader chairman mao said: "in the course of their just struggle against aggression and in defence of peace, the heroic korean people and the chinese people have sealed their militant friendship in blood." tempered through the great proletarian cultural revolution, the chinese people will, as always, forever unite with the korean people, fight and win victory together in the struggle against the common enemies.

in conclusion, please allow me to express once again our warm welcome to comrade o jin u and the military delegation led by him who have come to china for a visit and wish them success in the visit.

i now propose a toast

to the continuous growth and progress of the korean people's army,

to the blood-cemented revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the chinese and korean peoples and armies,

to the health of comrade premier kim il sung, the korean people's great leader and the chinese people's close friend,

to the health of comrade president choi yong kun,

to the health of minister of national defence comrade choe hyon,

to the health of chief of general staff comrade o jin u,

to the health of commander-in-chief comrade o guk ryol,

to the health of charge d'affaires a.i. comrade kim jai suk,

to the health of the other comrades on the korean military delegation,

to the health of charge d'affaires a.i. comrade tran binh,

to the health of charge d'affaires a.i. mr. koam leang hac,

to the health of counsellor comrade le tuan,

to the health of the military attaches present here, and

to the health of our comrades and friends present here exclamation

Speech by Chief of KPA General Staff O Jin U At Peking Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 18, 1971)

following is full text of the speech by army general o jin u, chief of general staff of the korean people's army, at the banquet given here this evening by huang yung-sheng, chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, in honour of the korean military delegation:

respected chief of general staff comrade huang yung-sheng,

respected deputy chiefs of general staff comrades li tso-peng and chiu hui-tso,

dear comrades and friends,

filled with the warm feelings and profound friendship of the korean people and the officers and men of the korean people's army for the fraternal chinese people and the commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army, the military delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea has come to visit your country, our closest comrade-in-arms.

first of all, i express my deep thanks to the ministry of national defence of the people's republic of china and to the fraternal chinese people for your cordial invitation to our military delegation and for this grand banquet in our honour.

at the same time, i avail myself of this opportunity to convey to the fraternal chinese people and the p.l.a. commanders and fighters the militant regards of the korean people and the k.p.a. officers and men.

we are very happy to have the opportunity to see with our own eyes, through our current visit to the people's republic of china, how the chinese people and the p.l.a. commanders and fighters, under the wise leadership of the chinese communist party with the chinese people's great leader comrade mao tsetung as its leader and comrade lin piao as its deputy leader, are fighting effectively to fulfil the fighting tasks set by the ninth national congress of the chinese

communist party, carry out the principle "grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war" and further strengthen their country's economic strength and national defence.

the chinese people's liberation army has taken an active part in the great proletarian cultural revolution and won brilliant victories, thereby smashing the plot of the revisionists for a capitalist restoration and performing meritorious deeds in further strengthening the positions of revolution and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

putting the political and ideological work in first place, the chinese people's liberation army is now vigorously unfolding the "four-good campaign", which gives a powerful impetus to the revolutionization and militancy of the army.

today the international status and prestige of the people's republic of china are rising rapidly. when the people's revolution triumphed in china, u.s. imperialism refused to recognize the people's republic of china and took a hostile attitude towards it from the first days and employed all sorts of vicious manoeuvres to blockade and isolate china.

despite the blockade and isolation policy of u.s. imperialism, the people's republic of china, far from being suffocated, has constantly increased its political, economic and military strength. today it has become a powerful socialist country which no one dares to touch, and a reliable bulwark of peace and security in asia and the far east.

of late, even the allies and vassal countries of the united states have gradually raised the banner of opposition to the u.s. imperialist policy of hostility toward china. it has become an irresistible trend in the world of today to recognize the government of the people's republic of china as the only legitimate government of the chinese people and to establish diplomatic relations with it.

comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the people of our country, stated: "this means that the hostile policy towards china which the u.s. imperialists have recklessly pursued for more than 20 years to check by 'force' the course of great revolutionary changes in china representing nearly a quarter of the world population has eventually gone into complete bankruptcy, and this denotes that the u.s. imperialists have at last succumbed to the pressure of the mighty anti-imperialist revolutionary forces of the world."

this is a tremendous victory for the chinese people and a victory for the revolutionary people the world over.

the korean people and the officers and men of the people's army rejoice over all the achievements made by the chinese people and the commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army as their own, and sincerely wish them still greater successes in future struggle.

at the same time, the korean people and the officers and men of the people's army pledge to render firm, militant support to the chinese people and the commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army in their just struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and the chiang kai-shek bandit gang and for the liberation of taiwan.

dear comrades and friends,

under the wise leadership of our great leader comrade kim il sung and in line with the programmatic tasks he set forth at the fifth party congress, the korean people and the officers and men of the people's army are bringing about a revolutionary upsurge on all fronts for the realization of the complete triumph of socialism and the independent unification of the fatherland at an early date. moreover, they have made full preparations for battle so that in the event of any surprise attack by the enemy, they will be able to deal a devastating blow at it and wipe out the enemy invaders.

inspired by the successes of the struggle waged by the people in the northern half of the republic, the south korean people are struggling with increasing tenacity against u.s. imperialism, japanese militarism and the puppet clique.

the north and south korean people will defeat the u.s. and japanese aggressors by the struggle based on the unity of the whole nation and are determined to realize the independent unification of the fatherland.

at present, u.s. imperialism is directing the spearhead of its aggression against asia and mobilizing japanese militarism and other vassal countries and puppets in asia in order to put up a desperate struggle to realize its aggressive designs by relying chiefly on the method of "using asians to fight asians". however, japanese militarism is taking advantage of this opportunity to revive its fond dream of "the greater east asia co-prosperity sphere" and is itching for action.

should the u.s. and japanese aggressors dare to embark on the adventurous course of a new war of aggression in disregard of the historical lessons and the realities of today, they will inevitably meet with ignominious doom.

u.s. imperialism is intensifying its plots of aggression and war in asia. the situation today demands that the revolutionary people of korea, china and the rest of asia further consolidate their militant unity.

so long as the revolutionary people of korea, china, viet nam, laos, cambodia and other asian countries form a united front and jointly strike at u.s. imperialism, they will be able to overthrow u.s. imperialism and firmly ensure the victory of our common cause.

the korean people will hold high the revolutionary banner of struggle against imperialism and u.s. imperialism and, uniting with all the revolutionary people in asia, resolutely fight to drive the u.s. imperialist aggressors out of asia and build an independent and prosperous new asia.

we highly treasure the militant friendship and unity between the korean and chinese peoples and armies which were sealed in blood in the flames of the protracted revolutionary struggles against the common enemies and which have stood the test of history.

korea and china are close neighbours linked by a river. the peoples and armies of our two countries have gone through thick and thin together, shared weal and woe and fought shoulder to shoulder in the protracted struggle against the common enemies.

the militant friendship and unity between our two peoples and armies have been consolidated and developed all the more over the past few years.

the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two peoples are now developing constantly and demonstrating their invincible vitality. it is because our friendship and unity are founded and fostered personally by comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people.

the chinese people's great leader comrade mao tsetung points out: "the chinese and korean comrades should unite like brothers, go through thick and thin together, share weal and woe and fight to the end to defeat the common enemy."

as the people of our country and the officers and men of our people's army fought and won victory together with the chinese comrades-in-arms in the armed struggle against japanese aggression and in the period of the fatherland liberation war, they will continue to hold high the revolutionary banner of marxism-leninism, proletarian internationalism and the struggle against imperialism and u.s. imperialism, and forever fight side by side and win victory together with the fraternal chinese people and the commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army in the struggle against the common enemies u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism and for the triumph of the cause of socialism.

finally, i propose a toast

to the unbreakable militant friendship and unity sealed in blood between the korean and chinese peoples and armies,

to the health of comrade mao tsetung, the chinese people's great leader and the korean people's close friend,

to the health of comrade lin piao,

to the health of chief of general staff comrade huang yung-sheng,

to the health of deputy chiefs of general staff comrades li tso-peng and chiu hui-tso,

to the health of charge d'affaires a.i. comrade tran binh,

to the health of charge d'affaires a.i. mr. koam leang hac,

to the health of counsellor comrade le tuan,

to the health of the military attaches present here, and

to the health of all comrades and friends present exclamation

Chinese PLA Chief of General Staff Huang Yung-sheng and Deputy Chiefs of General Staff Wu Fa-hsien, Li Tso-peng and Chiu Hui-tso Hold Talks with Korean Military Delegation Led by Leader of Delegation O Jin U and Deputy Leader O Guk Ryol

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 19, 1971)

huang yung-sheng, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and wu fa-hsien, li tso-peng and chiu hui-tso, members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chiefs of the p.l.a.

general staff, held talks here this afternoon with the military delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea with army general o jin u, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, secretary of the w.p.k. central committee and chief of general staff of the korean people's army, as its leader, and lieutenant general o guk ryol, commander of the air force of the korean people's army, as its deputy leader.

the talks proceeded in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

taking part in the talks on the korean side were:

lieutenant general kim gwang jin, commander of the k.p.a. artillery; major general choe chang nwan, commander of the k.p.a. naval force, and other members of the delegation; and

kim jai suk, charge d'affaires ad interim of the korean embassy in peking.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were leading members of the chinese people's liberation army and the chinese government departments concerned yen chung-chuan, fang yi, nan nien-lung, chang ta-chih, sung ching-sheng, yuan hua-ping, tsai hung-chiang, yin tso-chen and chu pei-chang.

Peking Soiree Honors Korean Military Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 19, 1971)

the chinese ministry of national defence sponsored a soiree here today to warmly welcome all the members of the military delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea with army general o jin u, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, secretary of the w.p.k. central committee and chief of general staff of the korean people's army, as its leader and lieutenant general o guk ryol, commander of the k.p.a. air force, as its deputy leader.

attending were huang yung-sheng, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; li tso-peng, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff; and leading members of the departments concerned tien wei-hsin, chen pang, tsai hung-chiang and yin tso-chen.

attending were all the members of the korean journalists' delegation led by kim song gol, director of the korean central news agency; and kim jai suk, charge d'affaires ad interim, and other diplomatic officials, of the d.p.r.k. embassy in peking.

the chinese and korean comrades-in-arms saw a performance of the modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl" presented by the china dance drama troupe.

after the performance, o jin u, o guk ryol and the other korean comrades walked onto the stage in the company of comrades huang yung-sheng, li tso-peng and others and shook hands with the dancers to congratulate them on their successful

performance. on behalf of the korean military delegation, comrade o jin u presented a basket of flowers to the revolutionary artists. the audience burst into warm applause. the theatre was permeated with a warm atmosphere of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the peoples and armies of china and korea.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

DRVN National Assembly Delegation Arrives in Peking On Way to Eruope

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 18, 1971)

a delegation of the national assembly of the democratic republic of viet nam arrived here today on its way to europe. the delegation is led by hoang van hoan, leader of the delegation, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly, and general chu van tan, deputy leader of the delegation, member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly.

they were welcomed at the airport by chiu hui-tso, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; kuo mo-jo, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; hsieh fu-min, chi fang, hu yu-chin and hua lo-keng, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress; lu wei-chao, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry; and others.

present were nguyen tien, charge d'affaires a.i. of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking; tran binh, charge d'affaires a.i. of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking, and diplomatic officials of the two embassies.

also present were franciszek stachowiak, polish ambassador to china; iosif chivu, charge d'affaires a.i. of the romanian embassy in peking; zikmund tobias, charge d'affaires a.i. of the czechoslovak embassy in peking; and n.s. kudashov, counsellor of the soviet embassy in peking.

Comrades Chou En-lai and Keng Piao Meet DRVN National Assembly Delegation Led by Comrades Hoang Van Hoan and Chu Van Tan

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 19, 1971)

chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council; keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; and han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, met here this afternoon the delegation of the national assembly of the democratic republic of viet nam led by hoang van hoan, leader of the delegation, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly; and general chu van tan, deputy leader of the delegation, member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly.

the hosts and guests had a very cordial and friendly conversation.

present at the meeting on the vietnamese side were tran dinh tri, secretary of the delegation and member of the standing committee of the national assembly, and members of the delegation: dr. nguyen tan gi trong, member of the standing committee of the national assembly and member of the central committee of the viet nam democratic party; lawyer truong tan phat, vice-chairman of the committee for bills of the national assembly and secretary of the standing committee of the national assembly; architect nguyen cao luyen, deputy to the national assembly, vice-minister of building and member of the central committee of the viet nam socialist party; nghiem chuong chau, deputy to the national assembly, member of the committee of culture and social affairs of the national assembly and a departmental deputy director of the ministry of education; tran thi ly, deputy to the national assembly, heroine of the people's armed forces, and political commissar of the militia of dong hoi, quang binh province; and do tranh, deputy to the national assembly, labour hero and director of a power plant in thanh hoa province.
ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, was present.

present on the chinese side were leading members and staff members of the departments concerned including lu wei-chao, han hsu, liang feng, chen chung-cheng and hu chien-wen.

Comrades Chiu Hui-tso and Kuo Mo-jo Give Banquet in Honor of DRVN National Assembly Delegation Led by Comrades Hoang Van Hoan and Chu Van Tan

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 19, 1971)

chiu hui-tso, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and kuo mo-jo, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome the delegation of the national assembly of the democratic republic of viet nam led by hoang

van hoan, leader of the delegation, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly, and general chu van tan, deputy leader of the delegation, member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly.

the banquet was permeated with an atmosphere of revolutionary friendship between the people of china and viet nam "who are both comrades and brothers". in their toasts, comrades chiu hui-tso and hoang van hoan said that the chinese and vietnamese people would always unite, fight and win victory together.

attending the banquet were ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china; tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking, and other vietnamese comrades in peking.

attending were keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; hsieh fu-min, chi fang, hu yu-chih and hua lo-keng, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress; and leading members of other departments concerned including wang teh-yang, lu wei-chao and han hsu.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Communist Party Central Committee Executive Committee Member Receives Chinese Touring and Visiting Group

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Aug. 18, 1971)

gheorghe pana, member of the executive committee of the central committee of the romanian communist party and first secretary of the bucharest city committee of the r.c.p., received yesterday the chinese touring and visiting group led by ting ping.

present on the occasion were nicolae ratai, secretary of the bucharest city committee of the r.c.p., and others.

chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to romania, was also present

the reception proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

a banquet was given yesterday evening by mihai paraluta, vice-minister for tourism of romania, in honour of the chinese group.

NOT REPRODUCIBLE

Chinese Journalists' Delegation Arrives in Bucharest

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Aug. 19, 1971)

a chinese journalists' delegation led by teng kang, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency, arrived here by plane today.

the delegation has come here to take part in the celebrations of the 27th anniversary of romania's liberation and for a friendly visit.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by s. vlad-popa, director of the information department of the ministry of foreign affairs; z. brumaru, deputy director of the romanian news agency (agerpres); and m. radulescu, vice-chairman of the house of romanian journalists.

chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to romania, was also present.

leaving peking yesterday, the chinese journalists' delegation was seen off at the airport by responsible members of the departments concerned: shen chien, chang chi-chih, tai cheng-yuan, lu ying, hsueh shu-tien, li lien-ching, peng hua, liu ke-ming and others.

f. plaiasu, second secretary of the romanian embassy in china, was also present.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Swiss Visiting Group Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 19, 1971)

a ten-member visiting group from the "connaissance de chine" (society for understanding china) in geneva led by pichet roger left peking for home by train today after a friendly visit to china.

the visiting group arrived in china on july 20. it visited peking, wuhan, changsha, shaoshan, hangchow, shanghai, nanking and tientsin and was given a warm welcome by the local people.

CHINA AND US

American Friend Mrs. Susan Warren Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 18, 1971)

american friend mrs. susan warren arrived here by air today for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

she was honoured at a banquet given by the host organization this evening.

present on both occasions were leading members and staff members of the host and other organizations tang ming-chao, wu hsiao-ta, li hsiao-pai, tao yuan-hui, kuo ching-an and fei chen.

Chinese Physicist of American Nationality Dr. Yang Chen-ning Leaves Shanghai; Premier Chou En-lai Meets and Fetes Him in Peking

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Aug. 18, 1971)

dr. yang chen-ning, chinese physicist of american nationality, returned to shanghai in late july to see his ailing father and visited schools, factories, scientific research institutions, people's communes and places of cultural and historical interest in peking, shanghai and other places. he had discussions with scientists in peking and shanghai.

premier chou en-lai met and feted dr. yang chen-ning on the afternoon of august 4. present at the meeting were kuo mo-jo, fu tso-yi, wu yu-hsun, chu ko-chen, liu hsi-yao, ting chiang, chien hsueh-sen, chu kuang-ya, chou pei-yuan, hua lo-keng, wang chu-chi, chang wen-yu, wang cheng-shu, teng chia-hsien, huang kun, huang wan, chien wei-chang, tu yu-ming and his wife, and brothers and sisters of dr. yang chen-ning.

dr. yang chen-ning left shanghai by air yesterday.

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CADRE TRAINING

A Generation of New Model Administrative Workers Is Growing Up

- An investigation report on the training of new cadres in Hsingkuo hsien, Kiangsi Province

by

NCNA Correspondent and NCNA Reporter

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 18, 1971)

Some forty-odd years ago great leader Chairman Mao personally held a "training class for land revolution cadres" in Wench'angkung, Hsingkuo hsien, Kiangsi, which trained a great number of cadres. During those years of war, these cadres worked conscientiously, carefully solved problems and were sincerely respected by the broad masses of people. Chairman Mao once hailed them as praiseworthy "model workers" who had "done first-class work."

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, a group of new cadres emerged in Hsingkuo hsien. The CCP committee and revolutionary committee of Hsingkuo hsien used Chairman Mao's great revolutionary practice as a glorious example to follow in the training of new cadres enthusiastically, and boldly selected and promoted them to serve in leadership posts. In 1965, just before the cultural revolution, young cadres constituted only 7 percent of the cadres in leadership squads at various levels in the hsien; but at present newborn forces in leadership squads of communes, production brigades, and production teams constitute about 50 percent. The broad masses of people said happily as they saw large numbers of newborn forces being selected and promoted to serve in leadership posts: "A generation of new

model workers is growing up. Now the model hsien established by Chairman Mao during those years has its revolutionary successors!" With leadership squads at various levels practicing three-in-one combination of the older, middle-aged and younger generations and vigorously leading the poor and lower-middle peasants and masses of commune members to advance along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the leadership and construction work at rural basic levels is greatly strengthened and a promising new atmosphere is there in revolution and production throughout the hsien.

(1)

All new cadres selected and promoted in Hsingkuo hsien are active elements in the living study and living application of Chairman Mao's works, and were tempered and tested in the great proletarian cultural revolution. They have become crack cadres with a certain amount of experience after being tempered in basic level work. They have a profound proletarian feeling toward great leader Chairman Mao, read Chairman Mao's books, listen to Chairman Mao, do their work according to Chairman Mao's instructions, and follow Chairman Mao closely to make revolution. They realize profoundly: In the past, Hsingkuo relied upon invincible Mao Tse-tung's thought to create first-class work and become a model hsien; today it still relies upon invincible Mao Tse-tung's thought to create new first-class work and fight for still greater victories.

All newly selected and promoted leading cadres at various levels in the hsien grasp conscientious reading and study as well as the thorough understanding of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as the most important matter. Study groups are organized among members of the leadership at the hsien, commune as well as production brigade levels. Their practice of the leadership studying, applying, and discussing before the masses has pushed the mass movement of living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought into penetrating development.

After its establishment, the CCP committee of Fut'ou commune energetically grasped the study of the "squad of people" in the committee. The comrades persevere in study no matter how busy they are with their work, how heavy the tasks they undertake and how little time they have. They organize a discussion and application meeting once a month and an appraisal meeting once every quarter. This has relatively quickly elevated the standard of study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as well as raised the consciousness in implementing and defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

After assuming the post of secretary of the general Party branch of Kohsi production brigade, Pengpien commune, Ouyang Pan-yu, a twenty-odd-year-old active element in the living study and living application of Chairman Mao's works, discovered that there was a great deal to be done; but he grasped the fundamental work of leading the broad masses of people to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living manner. When man's ideology changes the land also changes. The per-mow output of grains in the production brigade jumped from below 400 chin during the period before the cultural revolution to a mark above the requirements set in the "Program."

These new cadres, who were brought up in the violent struggle between the two classes and the two lines, always bear firmly in mind the Party's basic line for the entire historical period of socialism set forth by Chairman Mao. They energetically grasp class struggle in their work, voluntarily carry out and defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and firmly lead the masses to follow the socialist road.

Female youth Liu Yang-hsiu is a daring fighter brought up in the struggle between the two roads in the countryside. After being chosen to serve as secretary of the CCP committee of Liulung commune, the commune members hailed her as "a leader following the socialist road." When production plans were formulated last winter, part of the commune members in Hunghsing production team who were influenced by the remnant poison of Liu Shao-ch'i's "money in command," wanted to reduce the plan for early rice planting and use the rice field made available in this way to plant ginger which could help to earn more income.

Liu Yang-hsiu penetrated deep into this team and studied Chairman Mao's teaching "With food grain as the key policy develops in an over-all manner" together with the masses and helped them to raise their consciousness. In this way they implemented the plan for the sowing of early rice and moved the ginger to a reclaimed slope.

During her stay in selected spots in Sanhsing production brigade, Liu Yang-hsiu discovered that the leadership squad of the production brigade slackened its grasp of the struggle between the two classes and the two roads. As a result, the class enemy took this opportunity to instigate some of the commune members to make charcoal for sale. She immediately organized the cadres and commune members to study Chairman Mao's teachings on the struggle between the two classes and the two lines and repudiate this capitalist tendency energetically. They dragged out the class enemy who undermined production, educated the cadres and masses and stirred up a new upsurge in learning from Tachai in agricultural production

One of the common characteristics of new cadres brought up under Mao Tse-tung's thought is that they are daring and have revolutionary enthusiasm. They dare to think, dare to speak up, dare to act, rely upon the masses, attach importance to practice, and combine their skyrocketing enthusiasm with their strict scientific attitude to organize and lead the masses to struggle against nature and the class enemy, to advance toward production in depth and breadth, and to strive to build up a new socialist countryside.

During the past few years, more than a million mow on barren mountains has been developed throughout the hsien and the loss of water and soil has been basically controlled in two-thirds of the area in the hsien. In the meantime, more than 4,000 water conservation projects of various sizes have been constructed, which turn 70 percent of the farmland into areas where harvests would not be affected by flood or drought. The comrades extensively popularized a short-stemmed superior variety last year and expanded the area of late rice by double cropping and scored a great bumper harvest in agricultural production.

In Mufu production brigade, Lungk'ou commune, which was afflicted by drought every year in the past, some of the cadres were very conservative and dared not give the masses a free hand to change the drought situation thoroughly. In 1969 a young Communist Party member named Chou Jung-k'uei assumed the post of secretary of the general Party branch of the production brigade. With skyrocketing enthusiasm and a strict scientific attitude, he led the masses to a valley at the border with Kan hsien to construct a reservoir. Some people said: "How can this poor brigade of ours manage to build this big reservoir?" Chou Jung-k'uei said with confidence: "When we are poor we must make revolution. With a red heart and two hands we can practice self-reliance and eventually have everything we want!"

When there were no cement and steel bars he convened a "Chu-ke Liang meeting" to mobilize the masses to pool their wisdom together and use lime and stone bars as substitutes. Under the leadership of Chou Jung-k'uei, commune members of the production brigade completed this large reservoir after opening up the valleys and digging waterways throughout the winter and spring. This reservoir has brought gravitational flow irrigation to 80 percent of the farmland in the production brigade and boosted the per-mow grain output to more than 900 chin last year. A 70-odd-year-old poor peasant named Liu Ming-ch'ih said excitedly: "We have achieved what we have longed for for several decades. Cadres trained under Mao Tse-tung's thought are ambitious and zealous!"

Making revolution wearing straw sandals during the day and visiting the poor peasants in the mountains in the evening, a young generation of new cadres is developing the traditional style of arduous struggle, humility, prudence and maintenance of close contact with the masses of cadres in the red areas personally cultivated in Hsingkuo by Chairman Mao during those years. After being chosen and promoted to leadership posts, they perseveringly refrain from changing their identity with the working class when their positions changed or changing their identity as common laborers when their posts changed. They come from among the masses, take deep root among the masses, refuse to separate themselves from manual labor or from the masses, and maintain close contact with the masses.

In Shefu commune, four of the six members of the standing committee of the CCP committee are newly selected and promoted cadres. They follow Chairman Mao's teaching "The most fundamental point in the reform of government organizations is to maintain contact with the masses" and develop the working style of closely combining the Party with the masses. With the exception of one standing committee member who stays home to take charge of day-to-day work, all five of the other standing committee members go to production teams with a pack on their backs to live and work together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, learn from the masses humbly, conduct conscientious investigation and study and solve problems carefully.

When serving as secretary of the general Party branch of Hsiuhui production brigade, Ch'angkang commune, retired armyman Chung Miao-sen, the offspring of a martyr, led the poor and lower-middle peasants to struggle arduously and turned the backward brigade into an advanced collective in the hsien in

the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in three years' time. Last winter, on the day following his promotion to the post of secretary of the CCP committee of Ch'angkang commune, he led a "squad of people" to take part in manual labor in the fields of Ch'angkang hsien where Chairman Mao took part in manual labor when he went there to conduct investigation during those years in the past. He also organized study classes at sites where Chairman Mao convened investigation meetings, studied Chairman Mao's great revolutionary practice and penetrated deep among the masses to conduct investigation and study.

The poor and lower-middle peasants wanted to increase the height of the Ch'angkangdike along the Chien River to guarantee bumper harvest in the one million-odd mow of land along the river. Chung Miao-sen brought the request of the masses back to the commune CCP committee to be studied and immediately mobilized the masses to work on the dike. He led the masses with the revolutionary treasure book in his hand and dry rations and a hoe on his shoulder. One evening it suddenly rained very hard; the clothes and other equipment of the masses became soaking wet. So, every night, Chung Miao-sen led the cadres of the commune to send fire wood and charcoal to places where the masses lived so that they could use them to dry their wet clothes. The poor and lower-middle peasants were much moved: "Locally brought up cadres love the commune members more than they do themselves and they sacrifice themselves for the commune members!" When the cadres were concerned with the masses, enthusiasm of the masses rose even higher. As a result the 31-li Ch'angkangdike was completed in five days. Many new cadres performed manual labor with the commune members during the day and visited the commune members household by household in the evening to solicit their views. Still, they read Marxist, Leninist and Chairman Mao's books late at night under oil lamps. The poor and lower-middle peasants said: "We are very relieved because power is now grasped by people who study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in such an arduous and living way!"

(2)

"To guarantee that our Party and state do not change color, we need not only a correct line and policy but also the cultivation of millions of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause." To deepen their understanding of this instruction of Chairman Mao, the leadership squad of Hsingkuo hsien especially held a study class in Wench'angkung to study Chairman Mao's great revolutionary practice of personally training the cadres during those years in the past and to repudiate energetically renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist cadre line by proceeding from the analysis of the situation of the cadres in the hsien. Everybody realized: To select and promote to leadership posts the great numbers of new cadres loyal to Chairman Mao who emerged during the great proletarian cultural revolution is a long-term plan in the cause of proletarian revolution and a must for the implementation of the dictatorship of the proletariat down to the basic level. Consequently, the CCP committee and revolutionary committee of Hsingkuo hsien grasped the work of systematic selection and promotion of new cadres as an important matter in the work of strengthening the building of the Party and the building of political power.

In the course of selecting and promoting new cadres, the leadership squad of Hsingkuo hsien went through a struggle between the two lines. They destroyed in a big way the subjective idealist way of looking at cadres and established in a big way the materialist dialectic viewpoint of differentiating cadres. They destroyed in a big way the counter-revolutionary revisionist cadre line of "emphasizing talent and slighting virtues" and established in a big way the proletarian cadre line of "simultaneous possession of talent and virtues."

The first question of dispute among them was whether to remain conservative and argue about qualification and seniority or to promote boldly to leadership posts those new cadres who were brought up in the course of struggle, according to the five requirements for successors of the proletarian revolutionary cause set forth by Chairman Mao and the three standards for the selection and promotion of cadres set forth by Vice Chairman Lin.

Once when the leadership squad was discussing the question of selection and promotion of new cadres, some comrades proposed to promote a crack young cadre tested by struggle to the post of secretary of the CCP committee of a commune. Some of the comrades disapproved this proposal because they thought he was young and inexperienced and were afraid that he could not manage to handle the work of a commune. They proposed to send another more senior comrade. These two views were heatedly debated in the leadership squad. An Army cadre said this about his own history of participation in revolution: I was in my teens when I joined the Army. But after a few years' tempering in the units I became a cadre. At the beginning I did not have any experience either. I only studied as I practiced in the revolutionary struggle and "learned lessons and increase ability in the course of working."

Some of the old comrades also recalled that cadres during those days of the red areas were also youths in their twenties; but they made revolution with great faith and created "first-class work." After the liberation an absolute majority of leading cadres in the ch'ü and hsiang were also young people at first, but they did very well.

Some cadres thought: Great leader Chairman Mao far-sightedly taught us to pay attention to training and cultivating successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause, but we felt worried about the new forces tempered in actual struggle. This is due to the action of the remnant poison of Liu Shao-ch'i's "qualification and seniority" in our heads.

After understanding wrs raised, everybody agreed unanimously to promote this cadre to the leading post in the commune.

The second question of dispute in the leadership squad of Hsingkuo hsien about the selection and promotion of new cadres was whether to place emphasis on talent but slight virtues or to insist on the possession of both virtues and talent.

At one of the conferences of the leadership squad of the hsien, some leading members proposed to promote a secretary of the general Party branch of a production brigade to the post of deputy secretary of the CCP committee of a commune. Some comrades emphasized "talent" in their consideration and were afraid that the leadership standard and work ability of this cadre did not measure up to the heavy responsibility of the commune. As the views of the members were different, the leading members went deep into this production brigade to listen to the views of the poor and lower-middle peasants and basic level cadres. The masses were of the unanimous opinion that this comrade had good qualities, good thinking and great enthusiasm.

Last year when early rice in this brigade, which was situated along a river, was afflicted by drought as many as eight times, the enemy took the opportunity to create disturbances. Some people with capitalist ideas wanted to go away to engage in subsidiary production and some of the masses felt pessimistic and down-hearted. Under such circumstances this cadre raised the red banner aloft and followed Chairman Mao's teaching: "Sometimes in the course of a revolutionary struggle, difficult conditions exceed favorable conditions. Here, difficulty is the principal side of the contradiction and favorableness is the secondary side. However, as a result of their efforts, revolutionists will be able to overcome difficulties step by step, develop a new situation smoothly and make the difficult situation give way to the favorable situation." He led the masses to struggle against the enemy, check the evil wind, drain the flood water, salvage the sprouts, and snatch the grains back from nature. In the end they scored a great bumper harvest of over 1,000 chin of early rice in one season throughout the brigade. The masses hailed him as a "hard proletarian."

From an over-all examination of this cadre, members of the hsien leadership realized that "talent" had a clear class nature. If we do not look at a cadre's "talent" from the proletarian standpoint, we shall make the mistake of "emphasizing talent but slighting virtues" of the counter-revolutionary revisionist cadre line. When we select and promote cadres we must first look at the problem politically, insist on the possession of both virtues and talent, and "as a criterion, should see if he can resolutely implement the line of the Party, maintain discipline of the Party, keep close contact with the masses, work independently, do his job willingly and enthusiastically, disregard his own private interest."

But how should we treat the old cadres after new cadres have been selected and promoted? This is one of the realistic questions encountered by Hsingkuo hsien in their selection and promotion of new cadres. One of the production brigades put old cadres aside after it had selected and promoted new cadres and did not implement the guideline of combining the old, the middle-aged and the young. Furthermore, the commune failed to do its work of promptly training and educating the new cadres well. As a result, the newly selected and promoted first-hand men made mistakes. Later, the commune mobilized the masses to reorganize the leadership squad of the production brigade, persevered in the guideline of combining the old, the middle-aged and the young and selected the original secretary of the general Party branch of the production brigade to serve as the deputy secretary of the

production brigade. In this way the backbone role of old cadres was developed. As a result of this reorganization, the old and new cadres were able to learn from each other and advance together; and the passive situation was quickly changed.

From the experience and lessons learned in this production brigade, the leadership squad of the hsien realized: Old revolutionary cadres are valuable assets of the Party and state. When we boldly select and promote new cadres we must never reject old revolutionary cadres; we must pay more attention to developing the old cadres' backbone role in the three-in-one combination.

This was what they did in practice: When an old cadre was the No. 1 man he was to coach the new and the new were to stimulate the old. When a new cadre was the No. 1 man an old cadre was to be carefully selected to serve as the No. 2 man so that the old might help the new and might be combined with the new. This way was favorable to both the consolidation of revolutionary three-in-one combination and to the speedy growth of new cadres. In the meantime, this way could also prevent the old cadres from separating themselves from the masses and give the young people an opportunity to obtain tempering. The guideline of "Learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones, cure the sickness to save the patient" was adopted toward old cadres who had made mistakes no matter how grave. They persevered in unity and education, emphasizing the work of ideological education. When the errant old cadres awakened, realized their mistakes and indicated willingness to correct themselves, they were given proper assignments according to the situation so as to develop the role which they should play.

(3)

The CCP committee and revolutionary committee of Hsingkuo hsien pay attention to continuing to train and educate new cadres after they are selected and promoted to leadership posts so that they may continue to grow up in the three great revolutionary struggles.

The leadership squad of the hsien has also gone through a process of understanding in connection with this question. At the beginning, some of the comrades said: Selecting new cadres is like selecting beans, the work is done after sifting is completed.

At one time there was a new cadre who was very enthusiastic in his work, attained certain achievements in work and was repeatedly commended. Some of the leading members of the hsien thought the job "done"; so they concentrated only on using him while neglecting to train and educate him. As a result, this new cadre gradually became arrogant amid compliments and eventually even separated himself from the masses. During a discussion of this question in the hsien leadership squad everybody said: "The problem is with the new cadre, but the responsibility is with the leadership. The leadership squad of the hsien has failed to follow Chairman Mao's teaching to 'examine their work and help them to sum up experience, develop their achievements and correct their mistakes' regularly." After understanding

was elevated, leading cadres of the hsien personally visited this new cadre and held heart-to-heart talks with him and studied Chairman Mao's works together with him. In this way this new cadre quickly overcame his arrogance and received favorable comments from the masses.

This incident made the leadership squad of the hsien realize: New cadres are indeed zealous about revolution but they are also influenced by bourgeois ideas in society; therefore we must not consider the job "done" after selecting and promoting them to leadership posts, but should regularly strengthen education during employment instead.

In the training of new cadres, Hsingkuo hsien gives first priority to ideological elevation; but it also helps them to increase their work ability and improve their methods of work. The masses once criticized a new cadre when he began to become irritable when he was heavily pressed by work. He could not accept this criticism and thought about quitting. When the leadership squad of the hsien held a discussion to find a way to help him, there were two different views: One held that the principal reason was that he failed to grasp his central work, therefore he should be helped to elevate his work standard. Another held that he changed direction when pressed by work, therefore he should, first of all, be helped to give prominence to proletarian politics but also be helped to elevate his ability to work.

After an analysis of this cadre's performance and his work and ideological condition at that time, understanding was unified: It was necessary to help him with his method of work, but what was more important was to help him with his thinking. Elevation of work standard can only be achieved by using politics to push it forward. If we separate ourselves from proletarian politics and hanker only after the elevation of work standards, we shall fall into Liu Shao-ch'i's trap of "work in command" and may lead new cadres onto the evil road contrary to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Later during talks held by members of leadership squads of the hsien and communes, the leadership squad of the hsien discussed with this new cadre the relationship between politics and work and helped him to put into the right perspective that relationship. He was taught not to forget the grasping of the fundamental necessity of studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living manner when pressed by work and not to forget to grasp the leading factor of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines when the situation changed in a complicated manner. From then on this cadre made great progress both in ideology and in work.

Hsingkuo hsien adopted the following measures in its work of training and educating new cadres:

1. Organization of the new cadres to combine conscientious reading with the three great revolutionary practices and to use revolutionary theory to direct revolutionary practice.

New cadres are indeed zealous and enthusiastic but some of them cannot settle down to read Marxist, Leninist and Chairman Mao's books carefully. Some of them fail to apply what they have read to practical work. In view of this situation the hsien organizes leadership squads at various levels to repudiate the two erroneous tendencies of not reading conscientiously and of separation of theory from practice, and actively leads the new cadres to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought voluntarily in a living manner in conjunction with questions encountered in the three great revolutionary struggles and in their own ideological revolutionization. The hsien also holds study classes so new cadres may read Marxist, Leninist and Chairman Mao's books according to the central task and the ideological condition of the cadres at the time, so as to increase their ability to differentiate between genuine and false Marxism and elevate their theoretical, ideological and policy standards incessantly.

2. Combination of education in revolutionary tradition with education in the Party's fundamental line during the historical period of socialist society so as to strengthen incessantly the consciousness of the new cadres in grasping and using power well for the proletariat.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching about the Party's fundamental line "It must be discussed every year, every month and every-day," the leadership squad of the hsien periodically or irregularly organizes new cadres to study Chairman Mao's great revolutionary practice in Ch'angkang and Wench'angkung, to study revolutionary tradition and to study the history of the struggle between the two lines in the Party so as to make them understand that the fundamental question in revolution was the question of political power, that the leadership squad meant political power, and that the line carried out by the leadership squad concerned the character of political power. This was also to make them remold their world outlooks arduously and incessantly raise their consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line as well as in grasping and using power well for the proletariat.

3. Development of the movement of one helping one and one pair red among the old and new cadres.

In the CCP committee of Yungfeng commune, secretary Ch'en Fa-mei and the No. 2 man Chung Sheng-huan worked in the same unit and Ch'en Fa-mei was under Chung Sheng-huan. In the new squad they have organized themselves into one pair red. They learn from each other, taking each other's strong points to make up for their own shortcomings so as to improve themselves together. Old cadres teach the new cadres their good working style, while new cadres stimulate the old cadres' revolutionary spirit. The old and new cadres unite themselves in struggle under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. In this way the leadership squad is more and more able to show in the three great revolutionary struggles the great superiority of the three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young and to enhance its great role of combat headquarters.

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WORKERS' PROPAGANDA TEAMS

Strengthen the Construction of Revolutionized Workers' Propaganda Teams

by

The Revolutionary Committee of Kuanghua Glass Factory,
Wuhu Municipality, Anhwei Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 19, 1971)

In compliance with great leader Chairman Mao's teaching "In carrying out the proletarian revolution in education, it is essential to have working class leadership," our factory has in the past two years and more in succession sent out more than 100 workers to join workers' propaganda teams stationed in various schools. Relying on the broad masses of revolutionary teachers and students, they have conscientiously carried out struggle-criticism-transformation well, and obtained some results. However we have learned something on the sending out of workers' propaganda teams, and in the practice of struggle, consciousness in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has continued to rise.

The Whole and the Part

In September 1968, under Chairman Mao's great call "The working class must exercise leadership in everything," our factory sent out its first group of workers' Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda teams for stationing in schools, and the broad working masses in the whole factory were happy and excited. They unanimously felt that it was a token of greatest trust by Chairman Mao in the working class. From the leadership to the masses, all attached the utmost importance to the choice of workers' propaganda team members, and each member to be sent out had to undergo serious discussions which not only insured the quantity but also guaranteed the quality of the teams.

Following the deepening development of struggle-criticism-transformation in schools, the superior level directed us to send another workers' propaganda team for stationing in Wuhu Municipal "April 1" Middle School. Owing to the pressure of the task of grasping revolution and stimulating production in the factory, understanding was not unanimous on the question of the continual sending out of workers' propaganda teams. Some of the leading comrades felt that since there were nearly 3,000 teachers and students in the "April 1" Middle School we "don't have the energy to look after them," while others were of the opinion that with the pressing task of revolution and production in the factory, "it would be impossible to spare more people."

Grasping these living ideas, the revolutionary committee of the factory once again organized everybody to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat,

Chairman Mao's teaching, "The proletariat must exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the realm of the superstructure, including the various spheres of culture," and Vice Chairman Lin's directive "Whether or not the proletariat can seize and consolidate the cultural and educational fronts, use Mao Tse-tung's thought to transform them, is a key question concerning whether or not the great proletarian cultural revolution can be carried through to the end," and directed everybody to discuss the relationship between the whole and the part in relation to their own thinking, between cultural power and political power and between the superstructure and the economic base. By means of the discussion, everybody realized that to carry out struggle-criticism-transformation well in the superstructure was a matter concerning the whole and the responsibility of the working class and that we should not just give consideration to the part about the factory, for the part should be made subservient to the whole.

After understanding was unified, action also became unanimous and a group of backbone elements under the lead of standing committee and committee members of the Party committee of the factory was sent to the "April 1" Middle School. Everybody said, "Judging by the present, the transfer of a group of backbone elements would have some effect on the factory, but from the long-term view, it will give stimulus to the training of new backbone elements."

"Sending Out" and "Looking After"

Did the sending out of workers' propaganda teams mean that work was over and the mission had been completed? Was it necessary still to look after them?

There were different opinions among the leading body. Some felt that there were special organs for looking after the worker propaganda teams, and we should be concerned only with their rotation. Once at a meeting of the revolutionary committee, the standing committee member acting as the leader of a workers' propaganda team brought forth some of the problems concerning the ideological condition of the workers' propaganda team members as well as problems encountered in struggle-criticism-transformation at the school and asked the meeting to table them for discussions. Some of the comrades expressed impatience, and thought that "since standing committee and committee members have been sent out to represent the revolutionary committee, matters concerning the workers' propaganda team could best be dealt with by them, otherwise what would be the purpose for having them there?"

The army representative, grasping the bud of this idea, organized everybody to study Chairman Mao's teaching of "ideological education is the key link to be grasped in uniting the whole Party for great political struggles" and "don't wait until problems pile up and cause a lot of trouble before trying to solve them." By means of the discussion, everybody realized that occupation of the positions of the superstructure was a tough battle, that the revolutionary committee of the factory must help and support the propaganda team in the execution of its work, that conscientious discussion of the work of the workers' propaganda team and effective grasping

of the ideological construction of the workers' propaganda team members well was an important task for the revolutionary committee of the factory, that was a major matter directly concerning whether the positions of the superstructure could be occupied and transformed or not, and that it absolutely did not permit the throwing in of one's hand.

After understanding was raised, action was immediately taken to step up political and ideological work on the workers' propaganda team members sent out. In this respect, we have mainly adopted the following three methods.

First we grasp the leading men. Responsible members of workers' propaganda teams are like commanders in forward positions. Their every act and action has a direct bearing on members of the teams. We regularly seek them out for talks to discover living ideas, and use Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate them. A member of the revolutionary committee and responsible member of the workers' propaganda team had the idea of wanting to be transferred back to the factory. The leading comrades of the revolutionary committee of the factory carried out timely and meticulous work on him, and enabled him to change his mind, settle down and actively carry on his work.

Second we asking team members to come back. Unscheduled forums are held for members of the workers' propaganda team to understand their thinking and work conditions, to obtain their views and to solve in time their ideological problems. At the same time, the revolutionary committee of the factory also regularly publicizes the achievements as well as good personalities and deeds of the workers' propaganda team among the revolutionary workers of the whole plant so that they may learn from one another and help one another.

Third we go out for a look. Responsible comrades of the revolutionary committee of the factory regularly go deeply into the schools to hold talks with members of the workers' propaganda team. A small number of team members was once commended by the municipality for their work at the school. They became arrogant and complacent, were not persevering enough in their study and not thoroughgoing enough in their work style. The responsible comrades of the revolutionary committee of the factory thereupon went to the school and ran a study class for the whole body of workers' propaganda team members, directing them all to study problems from the struggle in line and to discover the cause from their world outlook. Everybody realized that it was mainly because of "arrogance" and "complacency" making trouble and their inability to carry out "one dividing into two" on themselves. Thereupon in conjunction with opposing arrogance and doing away with complacency, they carried out education along the correct ideological and political line to raise the consciousness of continuing the revolution of the workers' propaganda team members, and since then, they were able to carry out work at the school more vigorously. The responsible members of the factory also regularly step out to visit the homes of the workers' propaganda team members and help them with resolving some solvable practical problems.

Party Leadership and the Role of Workers' Propaganda Teams

After Party rectification and construction, Party branches are set up in schools. Under the new situation, in what way could the role of the workers' propaganda team be given full play? This concerns the implementation of Chairman Mao's directive on "the workers' propaganda teams should stay permanently in the schools and take part in fulfilling all the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation in the schools" and the big issue of carrying on the revolution in education through to the end. A small part of the team members thought "now that Party branches have been set up, the workers' propaganda teams are no longer important." Because of that they showed less initiative in their work and avoided looking for things to do.

In the light of this living idea, we organized the workers' propaganda teams to study in a serious manner Chairman Mao's theses on the mutual relationships between leadership, political party, political power, classes and the masses, as well as study the new Party Constitution, which enabled everybody to understand that working class leadership could be exercised only through the Communist Party, that the setting up of Party branches was not to weaken but to strengthen working class leadership, and that work carried out by the workers' propaganda team under the leadership of the Party branch would better realize the Party's line, policy and tactics.

By means of the study, the workers' propaganda team members are able to further strengthen their concept of the Party, resolutely and unswervingly carry out the Party's unified leadership, handle well the three relationships and maintain the three principles, that is: (1) Correctly handle the relationship between the Party branch and the workers' propaganda team, maintain placing the workers' propaganda team under the leadership of the Party and actively helping the Party branch in developing work. (2) Handle well the relationship between the workers' propaganda team and the revolutionary committee, maintain mutual respect and mutual support, take concerted action and be united in battle. (3) Handle well the relationship between the workers' propaganda team and the revolutionary teachers and students, maintain the mass line and not only carry out re-education on the teachers and students but also learn from the objects of re-education.

Organizationally, some of the members and Party members of the workers' propaganda teams have joined the Party branches, and major issues are always referred to the Party branches for discussion and approval. The Party branches have also attached great importance to and reliance on the workers' propaganda teams, and always consult with them on important matters and let the workers' propaganda teams play their role to the full.

"Motive Power" and "Object"

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us, "The working class should also continuously raise its political consciousness in the course of the struggle." In the workers' propaganda team problems in the transformation of world outlook similarly exist. In the course of work, some non-proletarian thinking

is constantly reflected by members of the workers' propaganda team. For example, in the face of achievement, "arrogance" very easily comes to the surface; when difficulties are encountered, "fear" is very easily engendered; and when one works at the same job long enough, "slackness" very easily shows itself. The revolutionary committee of the factory, upon discovering such undesirable seeds, would immediately hold a study class for members of the workers' propaganda team members, and investigation with them the problem of strengthening self ideological revolutionization.

The workers' propaganda teams have set up a regular study system for the conscientious reading of the works of Marx and Lenin and the writings of Chairman Mao, maintain "reading every day," regularly hold discussion and application meetings and energetically try to set the pace in study, in application and in combating self and criticizing revisionism. Actively grasping the "four firsts" and the "three-eight work style" they set a strict demand on members of the workers' propaganda teams to apply the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention on themselves. As for the good personalities and good deeds that appear among the revolutionary teachers and students, they organize members of the workers' propaganda teams to emulate them in time.

We have also on many occasions requested the workers' propaganda teams to conscientiously grasp well the work of education reform, to go deep into the sphere of teaching-learning, to participate in the preparation of lessons and to attend lectures. Some of the team members have also taken up the teaching of Mao Tse-tung's thought tutorial classes and basic industrial classes. Many workers' propaganda team members study during their work and work during their studies to bring about the development in depth and in scope of the struggle-criticism-transformation in the sphere of teaching and learning.

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PUBLIC HEALTH

Mass Movement for Health Work in Remote Southwest China Village

(NCNA-English Kunming, Aug. 21, 1971)

a production team in southwest china's border province of yunnan has been commended for its mass movement to prevent and treat disease. this remote village has basically ended the shortage of medical personnel and medicine.

the chengtzushan production team of the mangpang people's commune at the foot of the kaolikung mountain has 26 peasant households. the members of the team are guided by chairman mao's proletarian line in health work. they undertook a mass movement to prevent and treat disease with medicinal herbs. now they have their own clinic, and minor and common ailments can be treated at home or in the village. this ensures the good health of the people and promotes agricultural production. the village also has done good environmental hygiene work. the incidence of disease has dropped drastically. the village achieved an excellent harvest last year, with per-hectare grain yield averaging 6.19 tons, as against 3.81 tons in 1969.

the team and neighbouring villages were historically malaria-stricken places before liberation. malaria, typhoid, cholera and other diseases were rampant. the poor and lower-middle peasants led a miserable life. the incidence of malaria in 1947 was as high as 95 per cent and mortality 41 per cent.

malignant malaria and other epidemic diseases were gradually brought under control after liberation, thanks to the solicitude of chairman mao and the communist party. however, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents did their utmost to push the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in health work, which put the stress on the cities and served the few. as a result, medical service in this remote village did not develop properly.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the members of the production team criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in health work. they were determined to change the backward health conditions in the mountain village.

the production brigade to which the team belongs set up a co-operative medical station during the cultural revolution. but there were only three barefoot doctors to look after the health of more than 2,800 peasants in 17 production teams. members of the production team then got organized to collect medicinal herbs and acquire some basic medical knowledge.

thus a mass movement to prevent and treat disease swept the production team. many peasants offered home-kept recipes which had been handed down for generations. more than 200 such prescriptions were offered within a few days. a 78-year-old poor peasant had collected a number of effective prescriptions for treating injuries over years. now he offered all of them and led the peasants in gathering the necessary medicinal herbs in the mountain. at the entrance of the village a plot was set aside to plant more than 160 kinds of medicinal herbs for peasants to recognize and gather whenever they go up the mountain.

a simple clinic was set up, which has an increasing supply of medicinal herbs. there are more than sixty kinds of herbal medicines in the form of solutions, pills and ointments. injections prepared from herbs were made after many experiments.

in line with chairman mao's teaching "put prevention first", leading members of the team mapped out a plan for improving environmental hygiene. this touched off a health campaign and every one gave a hand. in two weeks, the commune members used spare moments to poison flies and maggots with herbs, fill in cesspools, remove garbage, clean drinking-water tanks and move the cattle sheds and pigsties away from the village. the village became spick and span.

health conditions improved and the incidence of disease fell. the number of workdays was 4,400 more in 1970 than the previous year. this facilitated successes in the revolution and production.

the mass activities for prevention and treatment of disease developed to a higher level. one health worker who had little knowledge of traditional chinese medicine and could deal only with minor ailments a year before is able to treat more complicated ailments with traditional medicine. he compared six prescriptions for rheumatism, which he had collected among villagers, and made up a new one and cured a commune member who had suffered from rheumatoid arthritis for five years.

the village militiamen also play a backbone role in the activities. there is a first-aid squad in the team's militia platoon and a first-aid group in every militia squad. with help from barefoot doctors of the brigade and the health centre of the commune, the militiamen learned how to dress wounds, stop bleeding, fix joints and transport the wounded. they also learned new acupuncture methods. they are good assistants to the health workers.

the clinic and villagers themselves have handled all cases over the past year and more. only one patient suffering from cardiac edema was transferred to the brigade health station. they also cured over 40 cases for neighbouring villages.

the team's mass health activities are an example of the implementation of chairman mao's great teaching "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas", and of the consolidation and development of the rural co-operative medical service. the tengchung county revolutionary committee called an on-the-spot meeting in the village to popularize its experience.

METALLURGICAL AND MINING EQUIPMENT

North China City Produces More Metallurgical and Mining Equipment

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Aug. 21, 1971)

the workers of more than 300 factories and enterprises in the north china city of tientsin have tapped the production potential to produce metallurgical and mining equipment. since the beginning of last year they have made more than 10,000 pieces of equipment, including extracting and mining equipment, coke-oven batteries, blast furnaces, boilers and electrical appliances, as well as equipment for transportation and drainage.

tientsin is one of china's major industrial centres. the municipal revolutionary committee organized factories in industry, transportation and trade to make the equipment. the workers studied chairman mao's great teaching: "grain and steel -- with these, everything is easier". the key to iron and steel production, they realized, was to open more mines to provide the raw material. expansion of mining was vital for socialist construction, so they were determined to make the equipment.

many small and medium-sized factories broke with the myth that only large factories with heavy equipment could make mining machinery. the tientsin mixer plant volunteered to build sintering machines weigning 300 tons each. lacking big machine tools and workshops, the workers combined indigenous and advanced methods and made seven big machine tools from scrap material. this enabled the plant to make sintering machinery. combining revolutionary zeal with a scientific approach, the workers of the weitung electric motor plant built 40 high-voltage electric motors of their own design in 45 days.

many factories have carried out socialist co-ordination. proceeding from the situation as a whole, they pool efforts to build the equipment. a big machine or a big machine part is processed by several or even dozens of plants. the city's chemical industrial bureau was in charge of making a big pig-casting machine which, if built by a few small plants, would take at least one year to complete. more plants were organized and the machine was built within four months. by relying on the masses to tap potential, many factories and enterprises have built metallurgical and mining equipment besides fulfilling their own production quotas.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Military Friendship Delegation Visits Korca, Vlora in Albania

(NCNA-English Tirana, Aug. 20, 1971)

the military friendship delegation of the people's republic of china with li ten-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, as its leader, and tsao li-huai, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy commander of the chinese p.l.a. air force, as its deputy leader, is continuing its visit and has received a most rousing welcome from leading comrades of the local party, government and army, the broad masses and the commanders and fighters of the albanian people's army."

li teh-sheng and some members of the delegation made a friendly visit to korca district yesterday.

they were accompanied by petrit dume, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and chief of general staff of the albanian people's army; mihallaq zicishti, first secretary of the korca district committee of the party of labour; avni hakani, military attache of the albanian embassy in china; ahmet shtylla, vice-chairman of the executive committee of the korca district people's council; as well as responsible comrades of the people's army units stationed in the district.

liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania, also took part in the visit.

li teh-sheng and other chinese guests first visited an army unit in this district. full of profound proletarian revolutionary feelings, the commanders and fighters of the people's army unit gave a rousing welcome to the chinese comrades-in-arms. li ten-sheng and other chinese comrades learned of the important successes in enhancing the revolutionization of the unit and raising the level of the preparedness against war achieved by its commanders and fighters by following the teachings of the albanian party of labour and comrade enver hoxha. the chinese friends wished them more excellent achievements in the enthusiastic campaign to greet the 30th anniversary of the founding of the albanian party of labour and the convocation of its sixth congress. in their cordial conversation, the albanian and chinese comrades-in-arms dwelt on the great revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the two parties, two peoples and two armies of china and albania formed in the joint struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction and in the common cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction.

then the chinese guests visited the albania-china friendship agricultural cooperative in plase. when they arrived at the cooperative, hundreds of welcomers lined the route applauding warmly and shouting "enver-mao tsetung" "people's china" and "friendship is the guarantee" repeatedly. a group of

co-op members danced joyfully to the strains of folk music and a number of young people sang songs on the great albanian-chinese friendship with stirring emotion.

stili kaskavichi, chairman of the agricultural cooperative, told the chinese comrades about the rich fruits achieved by co-op members in raising their political and ideological consciousness, increasing agricultural production and stepping up preparedness against war. delegation leader li teh-sheng highly praised the revolutionary drive and labour enthusiasm of the co-op members.

li teh-sheng and other chinese guests then visited another unit in the district. the commanders and fighters of the unit held a meeting to give a warm welcome to the chinese comrades-in-arms.

responsible comrade of the unit, limon ballabani, and li teh-sheng, leader of the delegation, spoke at the meeting. they warmly praised the great unbreakable friendship between the two parties, two peoples and two armies of albania and china forged and steeled personally by comrade enver hoxha and comrade mao tsetung. they expressed the deep conviction that the current visit of the chinese military friendship delegation to albania will certainly further consolidate and develop this friendship.

the leading organ of the army units in korca district gave a luncheon in honour of the chinese comrades. thousands of people of korca city lined the route to see the chinese comrades-in-arms off yesterday afternoon.

li teh-sheng and other chinese comrades, accompanied by petrit dume and other albanian comrades, arrived in korca district from berat district on the afternoon of august 18. the korca district committee of the party of labour, the executive committee of the district people's council and the leading organ of the army units stationed in this district gave a banquet for li teh-sheng and other chinese comrades on the evening of august 18.

accompanied by comrade hito cako, member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and chief of the political department of the people's army, and other comrades, tsao li-huai, deputy leader, and some other members of the delegation left berat district and paid a visit to vlora district on the afternoon of august 18.

on the way to vlora, comrade tsao li-huai and other comrades passed through fieri where they were warmly welcomed by pirro gusho, first secretary of the fieri district party committee, zeqir gjimara, vice-chairman of the executive committee of the fieri district people's council, and cadres of the local garrison. comrade tsao li-huai and other comrades visited a unit of the garrison in fieri district.

arriving in vlora district, comrade tsao li-huai and other comrades were warmly welcomed by petro dode, first secretary of the vlora district party committee, sinat tozaj, chairman of the executive committee of the vlora district people's council, and leading members of the local garrison.

a banquet in honour of the chinese comrades was given in the evening by the vlora district party committee, the executive committee of the vlora district people's council and the leading organ of the local garrison. speeches were made by comrade petro dode and comrade tsao li-huai at the banquet overflowing with warm friendship.

accompanied by comrades hito cako and petro dode, comrade tsao li-huai and other chinese comrades visited an army unit stationed in vlora district on the morning of august 19. the commanders and fighters of the unit and nearby militiamen held a meeting to give a rousing welcome to the chinese comrades-in-arms. at the meeting, halim ramohito, responsible comrade of the unit, and tsao li-huai, deputy leader of the delegation, delivered speeches overflowing with enthusiasm and friendship. after the meeting the chinese comrades-in-arms visited the unit.

tsao li-huai, and some members of the delegation left vlora for tirana on yesterday afternoon.

Comrade Enver Hoxha, Comrade Mehmet Shehu Receive Chinese Military Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Tirana, Aug. 20, 1971)

comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people and first secretary of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, and comrade mehmet shehu, member of the political bureau of the party central committee and chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania, received here today all members of the military friendship delegation of the people's republic of china with comrade li ten-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, as its leader and comrade tsao li-huai, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy commander of the p.l.a. air force, as its deputy leader.

present on the occasion were: beqir balluku, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, vice-chairman of the council of ministers and minister of people's defence; haki toska, member of the political bureau, and secretary, of the party central committee; petrit dume, alternate member of the political bureau of the party central committee and chief of general staff of the albanian people's army; behar shtylla, member of the party central committee; nesti nase, member of the party central committee and minister of foreign affairs; hito cako, member of the party central committee and chief of the political department of the people's army; and ayni hakani, military attache of the albanian embassy in china.

chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua was also present on the occasion.

comrade enver hoxha had a very cordial and friendly talk with the chinese comrades.

at the end of the reception, comrade enver hoxha and comrade mehmet shehu had a photo taken together with all the chinese comrades.

CHINA AND BAHRAIN

Premier Chou En-lai Greets Proclamation of Independence of Bahrain

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 20, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, sent a message today to his highness isa bin sulman al-khalifa, the emir of bahrain, extending on behalf of the chinese government and people congratulations to his highness and the people of bahrain on the proclamation of independence of bahrain, and declaring recognition of the state of bahrain. the message reads in full as follows:

his highness isa bin sulman al-khalifa, the emir of bahrain

manama, state of bahrain

on the occasion of the proclamation of the independence of bahrain, i wish, on behalf of the government of the people's republic of china and the chinese people, to express congratulations to your highness and the people of bahrain and declare our recognition of the state of bahrain. may the state of bahrain enjoy prosperity and its people happiness; may the friendship between the peoples of china and bahrain develop continuously.

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china
august 20, 1971

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech and Madame Penn Nouth Arrive in Peking from Peitaiho

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 19, 1971)

samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of camoodia, and madame penn nouth arrived in peking by special train today after spending a vacation in peitaiho.

arriving by the same train was ieng sary, special envoy from cambodia of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

ministers of the royal government sarin chhak, chan youran, thiounn mumm, general duong sam ol and his wife, and thiounn prasith, and daughter of samdech sihanouk princess norodom roeungsy also arrived here by the train.

present at the railway station to welcome samdech and madame penn nouth and the other distinguished cambodian guests were chou en-lai, premier of the state council; li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; keng piao, head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; han

nien-tung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and leading members of the departments concerned under the foreign ministry wang chen, lu wei-chao and nan nsu.

also present were:

ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china;

tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking; and

members of the royal government of national union of cambodia including ly on and hak seang tayny.

Communique of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 20, 1971)

following is the full text of the communique of the royal government of national union of cambodia issued here today:

communique of the royal government of national union of cambodia

the royal government of national union of cambodia is glad to announce the arrival in peking of mr. ieng sary, r.g.n.u.c. and n.u.f.k. special envoy who has come directly from the forefront of struggle against the u.s. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys.

mr. ieng sary is an eminent patriot who has long devoted himself heart and soul to noble militant and revolutionary activities in the service of the khmer people.

on his arrival in peking, mr. ieng sary was warmly welcomed by samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the n.u.f.k. central committee and r.g.n.u.c. prime minister. members of the political bureau and of the r.g.n.u.c. were also present to welcome hime on his arrival. mr. li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, mr. chiu hui-tso, deputy chief of general staff of the people's liberation army of the people's republic of china, as well as other chinese civil and military personages.

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the n.u.f.k., received mr. ieng sary with grandeur.

mr. ieng sary handed to samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and n.u.f.k. chairman and to samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the n.u.f.k. central committee and r.g.n.u.c. prime minister the messages of the n.u.f.k. and r.g.n.u.c. members who have the inspiring responsibility of waging the heroic struggle inside the country under the direction of mr. khieu samphan, vice-prime minister, minister of national defence and commander-in-chief of the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces.

samdech norodom sihanouk, samdech penn nouth, all members of the political bureau of the n.u.f.k. central committee and of the r.g.n.u.c. and all the n.u.f.k. fighters who are on

missions abroad greet with enthusiasm and pride the arrival of mr. ieng sary.. this event is a powerful echo of the salvoes of the glorious victories of strategic significance won in all fields by the khmer people and their national liberation armed forces. it marks an important stage in the uncomoromising and unyielding war of the people for national liberation waged with determination against the u.s. imperialist aggressors, their saigon lackeys and the lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh traitorous clique.

an atmosphere brimming with militant fraternity, pure and sublime patriotism and profound love for the people prevailed from beginning to end in the course of the warm welcome, the grand reception and work meetings in which the n.u.f.k. and r.g.n.u.c. leaders participated. the n.u.f.k. and r.g.n.u.c. members inside the country waging a heroic and tenacious struggle at the forefront of struggle and the n.u.f.k. and r.g.n.u.c. members outside the country waging a firm and determined struggle in the international arena are closely united in a single block. the determination to vanquish the u.s. imperialist aggressors, their saigon puppets and the lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh traitorous clique is stronger than ever before. they hold completely identical views on waging the revolutionary war of the people for national liberation uncompromisingly and unyieldingly. giving full play to their rich and long traditions of struggle and armed with exemplary revolutionary heroism, the khmer people defy all hardships and sacrifices, valiantly surmount countless difficulties, apply creatively the slogan "independence, be the master of one's destiny and rely principally on one's own forces", and develop their militant solidarity with the fraternal vietnamese and lao people on the basis of the joint declaration of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples. they are more determined than ever before to drive all the u.s. imperialist aggressors and their saigon lackeys out of cambodia and indochina and overthrow all traitors headed by lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh in order to recover the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country and build a new independent, peaceful, neutral, democratic and prosperous cambodia. the blood shed by the valiant sons and daughters of kampuchea and their revolutionary heroism have, as never before, united the khmer people powerfully and enhanced their determination to fight and win.

the r.g.n.u.c. extends many thanks to vice-premier mr. li hsien-nien and other high-ranking civil and military personages of china for their extremely fraternal, warm and friendly welcome accorded to mr. ieng sary upon his arrival. the r.g.n.u.c. also expresses profound thanks to premier chou en-lai for the extreme kindness he has shown to mr. ieng sary by receiving him in audience in the presence of high-ranking personages of the state council of china. the n.u.f.k. and the r.g.n.u.c. express once again their gratitude to the chinese people and the government of the people's republic of china for the immense, multiform and generous assistance they have incessantly rendered to the khmer people who are waging a heroic struggle against the u.s. imperialist aggressor and its valets.

peking, august 20, 1971

CHINA AND CEYLON

Ceylon and Chinese Table Tennis Hold First Friendly Match in Colombo

(NCNA-English Colombo, Aug. 20, 1971)

the first friendly match between the ceylonese and chinese table tennis teams was held in the sugathadasa indoor stadium here yesterday evening after an opening ceremony.

as the players of the two countries holding bouquets and garlands entered the stadium in high spirits, thunderous applause burst out from over 1,000 spectators. the players presented flowers to each other and shook hands warmly. a cheerful and friendly atmosphere prevailed in the stadium.

in his welcoming speech, lestie salgadoe, president of the table tennis association of ceylon, said: "we welcome our chinese friends with all sincerity and with the greatest affection." he wished the friendship and close relations between the chinese and ceylonese people would last for ever.

k.b. ratnayake, ceylon minister of sports, addressed the ceremony. referring to the friendly relations between ceylon and china, he pointed out: "the visiting chinese table tennis team will no doubt help to further the ties of friendship between our two countries."

in his speech, chinese ambassador to ceylon ma tzu-ching thanked the ceylon government and people for the warm welcome and cordial reception accorded to the chinese table tennis team. he hoped that the chinese team will give full play to the spirit of "friendship first, competition second" in its visit and friendly matches so as to promote friendship, enhance unity, learn from each other and make progress together.

the friendliness and fine skill shown by the players of the two countries during the match drew warm applause from the spectators. after the friendly match, the chinese players gave an exhibition match.

yesterday, the chinese table tennis team called on minister k.b. ratnayake and had a friendly talk with him. chinese ambassador ma tzu-ching was present on the occasion.

Chinese Ambassador to Ceylon Holds Reception for Visiting Chinese Table Tennis Team

(NCNA-English Colombo, Aug. 21, 1971)

chinese ambassador to ceylon ma tzu-ching held a reception yesterday evening in honour of the visiting chinese table tennis team led by kuo lien-kang.

among the about two hundred guests present were: badiuddin mahmud, minister of education; michael siriwardena, minister of labour; felix dias bandaranaike, minister of public administration, local government and home affairs; perera,

minister of finance; leslie simon goonewardene, minister of communications; colvin de silva, minister of plantation industry and constitutional affairs; k.b. ratnayake, minister of parliamentary affairs and sports; lakshman jayakody, parliamentary secretary to the ministry of defence and external affairs; r.d. senanayake, parliamentary secretary to the ministry of planning and employment and economic affairs, and major general d.s. attygalle, commander of the ceylon army.

present also were leslie salgadoe, president of the table tennis association of ceylon; s.w. walpita, president of the ceylon-china friendship association, ceylonese women and men table tennis players, personages from the sports circles and representatives of the chinese nationals in ceylon.

diplomatic envoys from a number of countries to ceylon were also present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND CHILE

Sino-Chilean Agreement for Tele-Communications Service Signed in Chile

(NCNA-English Santiago, Aug. 19, 1971)

an agreement for tele-communications service was signed here today between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the republic of chile.

the agreement was signed by jose toha, chilean minister of the interior, and chung fu-hsiang, head of the directorate-general of tele-communications of china and leader of the chinese delegation for cooperation in tele-communications, on behalf of their respective governments.

jose toha and chung fu-hsiang spoke at the ceremony.

in his speech, jose toha pointed out that the agreement between the governments of chile and china was signed in the interest and at the desire of the two countries to close their relations and facilitate direct communications between them. chung fu-hsiang said that the signing of this agreement will undoubtedly help the further development of friendly relations between china and chile.

present at the signing ceremony were jaime schatz, superintendent of electric and tele-communication services of the chilean ministry of the interior; rodrigo gutierrez, head of the engineering department of electric and tele-communication services; julio cubillos, engineer of the electric and tele-communication services; salomon suwalsky, general manager, eugenio da via, manager of finance, patricio perelman, head of international services, of the national company of tele-communications; aguntin cid, head of national inspection of posts and telegraph; osvaldo moreno, head of the department of equipment, and evaristo arrayo, head of the planning department of tele-communications, of posts and telegraph.

li chao-chi, deputy leader of the chinese delegation for cooperation in tele-communications, and other members of the delegation also attended the ceremony.

present also were lin ping, chinese ambassador to chile, counsellors ting hao and chi ni, and other functionaries of the chinese embassy.

the signing ceremony proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship.

Chinese Delegation for Tele-Communications Cooperation Leaves Chile

(NCNA-English Santiago, Aug. 20, 1971)

the chinese delegation for cooperation in tele-communications with chung fu-hsiang as its leader and li chao-chi as its deputy leader left chile today after a friendly visit to the country.

present at the airport to see off the delegation were jaime schatz, superintendent of electric and tele-communication services of the chilean ministry of the interior, and other officials.

lin ping, chinese ambassador to chile, and other officials of the embassy were also present at the airport.

yesterday, jose tona, chilean minister of the interior, gave a farewell banquet for the chinese delegation.

present at the banquet were daniel vergara, vice-minister of the interior; superintendent jaime schatz; salomon suwalsky, general manager of the national company of tele-communications; and agustin cid, head of national inspection of posts and telegraph.

chinese ambassador lin ping and ting hao, counsellor of the embassy, also attended the banquet on invitation.

Chilean Friends Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 21, 1971)

juan martinez champs, a leading member of the chile-china cultural association and president of the council of the radio and television industrial company, limited, of chile, and four other chilean friends arrived here by air today on a visit to china at the invitation of the china-latin america friendship association.

meeting them at the airport were leading members of the host organization and other organizations concerned hsi tao-chung, wang hsiao-yi, tao ta-chao, li yen-nien and hu hung-fan.

also present were chilean ambassador to china armando uribe arce and cultural counsellor of the chilean embassy gonzalo rojas.

CHINA AND JAPAN

NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 20, 1971)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, met here this morning all the members of the seventh japanese teachers group to visit china with hidemi nagano as its head and hiroshi uchida and ikuko kiuchi as deputy heads and the second japanese kansai students friendship group to china with noouo nagata as its head, akira kajimoto as its deputy head and taeko oshima as its secretary general. he had a cordial and friendly conversation with the japanese friends.

present on the occasion were leading members of the organizations concerned and representatives of teachers and students of institutes of higher education in peking including chang hsiang-shan, wang hsiao-yun, hsu ming, cheng yu-chu, chang yu and yao kuang-yi.

Japanese Reactionaries' New Crime to Revive Militarism

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 21, 1971)

the japanese reactionaries have been holding an "exhibition on battleship mutsu" at a department store in ueno, tokyo, since august 17 to extol the crimes of aggression of the pre-war "imperial navy" of japan and prepare public opinion in a big way for japanese militarism to unleash a new war of aggression, according to a toho news agency report. this is a new crime of the japanese reactionaries in stepping up the revival of militarism.

battleship "mutsu" was stained with the blood of the chinese and other asian people in the war of aggression unleashed by japanese imperialism against china and asia.

on display there are a model of battleship "mutsu", many photographs including those of the arch war criminal emperor hirohuto on board the battleship, an ensign of the pre-war "imperial navy", a model of an aircraft carrier, and models of various kinds of naval planes. on sale at the exhibition were reproductions of the "imperial navy" ensign, books eulogizing the aggressive war, models of weapons and disks of fascist war songs.

noteworthy in particular is that an "emergency defence map of japan" is also on display. the map made by japanese imperialism in 1934 showed japan's "defence line" extending from the kamchatka peninsula, sakhalin island, and northeast china in the north to the philippines, new guinea, midway island and wake island in the south. it is not accidental for the japanese militarist forces to put the map on display at present. it lays bare their aggressive ambitions.

the "address" displayed at the entrance to the exhibition and pamphlets distributed to the visitors contained

flagrant clamours: "battleship (mutsu) contributed for a long time to the winning of peace in the far east as a powerful war deterrent" and "this technique of naval construction was inherited for the post war period", openly extolling aggressive war and military strength.

in accordance with the japan-u.s. joint communique, the reactionary sato government of japan is accelerating its pace of preparing for a military aggression. under the instigation of u.s. imperialism, the japanese reactionaries put the greatest emphasis on radical increase of the attacking power of the navy and air force in the fourth armament expansion plan, with the vicious purpose of shouldering part of the tasks of the u.s. 7th fleet and grasping command of the sea and establishing air supremacy in korea and the taiwan straits of china. this exhibition is aimed precisely at serving this criminal scheme.

it must be pointed out that the exhibition was held immediately after the 26th anniversary of the unconditional surrender of japanese imperialism (august 15). this is another wanton challenge of the japanese reactionaries against the japanese and asian people. however, the daily awakening japanese people who are rising in struggle will never allow the vicious ambition of japanese militarism to be realized.

Chinese and Japanese Junior Table Tennis Players Play Second Friendly Contest in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 20, 1971)

the japanese and chinese junior table tennis players played their second friendly contest here this evening and were warmly applauded by the spectators.

watching the matches were atsushi goto, leader of the japanese junior table tennis delegation, yaichiro yamamoto, leader of the visiting group of the japanese table tennis association, all the members of the visiting group of j.t.t.a. and kyuhei muraoka.

also present were leading members of the chinese departments concerned chao cheng-hung, wang hsiao-yun, hsing jen-hsien, hsin cheng, lu ting and tsou po-hsien.

the matches took place in the peking workers' indoor stadium. two women's and two men's team events were played. in the women's team event, japan's noriko takayama, kazue konno and eiko igari took on china's wang shih-hui, sui chien-ying and liu hung-ying in one group, and japan's mayuko hamauti, tomie edano, miwako tiba and humiko ono played china's cheng hsin, tiao li-li, chen mei-kuang and yao ai-ping in another group. in the men's team event, japan's hiroshi kato, masayuki kuse and yukio isogai played china's wang chia-lin, li peng and liu hung-ju in one group, and japan's shin yamada, rakuo nakamaru, hiroshi yamashita and akira tamura engaged china's hsieh chien-kuo, chang kuang-hua, liang ying and tang ling-han in another group.

the spectators were deeply impressed by the skills of the japanese junior players who, aged 17 or 18, demonstrated good footwork and executed loop drives to score. the chinese junior players showed their form in lashing out fast smashes and combining long drives with drop shots. after the matches, the chinese and japanese players sat down to chat cordially, talking about table tennis technique and wishing each other greater progress in the future.

Chinese and Japanese Junior Table Tennis Players Play Last Friendly Contest in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 21, 1971)

the japanese junior table tennis players played friendly contest again with chinese junior table tennis players here this evening in the capital indoor stadium. this was their last friendly contest in peking.

watching the matches were atsushi goto, leader of the japanese junior table tennis delegation, yaichiro yamamoto, leader of the visiting group of the japanese table tennis association, all the members of the visiting group of the j.t.t.a. and kyuhei muraoka.

also present were leading members of chinese departments concerned wang meng, yu pu-hsueh, li meng-hua, chi yu-shu, sung chung, wang shao-yun, tsou po-hsien and chin su-cheng.

women's singles, women's doubles, men's singles and men's doubles were played this evening. in the women's singles, japan's eiko igari, mayuko hamauti, noriko takayama, kazue konno, tomie edano, humiko ono and miwako tiba played china's chen mei-kuang, li yu-lien, yao ai-ping, sui chien-ying, liu hung-ying, wang shih-hui and cheng hsin respectively. in the women's doubles, japan's noriko takayama and humiko ono played china's liu hung-ying and wang shih-hui; japan's eiko igari and kazue konno played china's sui chien-ying and chen mei-kuang. in the men's singles, japan's yukio isogai, masayuki kuse, hiroshi yamashita, rakuo nakamaru, akira tamura, hiroshi kato and shin yamada played china's liang ying, lu sen, li chien-po, li peng, wu chiu-an, hsieh chien-kuo and sun ting-shun respectively. in the men's doubles, japan's yukio isogai and hiroshi kato played china's liang ying and li chien; hiroshi yamashita and masayuki kuse played li peng and lu sen.

the 18,000 spectators warmly applauded the chinese and japanese players for their flexibility in playing, brave and tenacious fighting style and unity and friendship. after the friendly matches, delegation leader atsushi goto and kyuhei muraoka and the japanese players went among the spectators to shake hands and bid them a farewell. the spectators wished the japanese friends success in their visit to other parts of china.

Chinese Table Tennis Players Recall Their Stay in Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 20, 1971)

Chinese table tennis players Lin Mei-chun, Cheng Huai-ying, Li Ching-kuang and Hsi En-ting, who took part in the 31st world table tennis championships, in a recent "People's Daily" article recall their stay in Japan. Entitled "The days we were in Japan", the article recounts many pleasant contacts which vividly expressed the cordial friendship and militant unity between the Chinese people and the people of Japan and other countries. The players say they are determined to firmly uphold the principle "friendship first, championship second", follow Chairman Mao's teachings at all times, be modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness, and make still greater contributions in promoting friendship and unity among the people of the world.

"The forty days we were in Japan," the article goes, "were days in which we constantly lived amidst the warmth of the cordial friendship of the Japanese people for the Chinese people and love and respect for our great leader Chairman Mao." "Whenever we left a place," it adds, "there would be many friends who enjoined us again and again 'Please, do convey to Chairman Mao the hearty wishes of our Japanese people for his good health and longevity'".

Japanese fiends warmly praised the Chinese table tennis delegation as friendly envoys sent by Chairman Mao and demonstrated their great love for Chairman Mao and the new China on the delegation. "In Hotel Fujikyu in Nagoya," the article recalls, "the hotel workers showed great attention day and night, giving us the best care. We chatted, played table tennis and took photographs with them. A deep friendship has developed between us. When we returned to Tokyo to get ready to go home after concluding our visit to various places, friends from Hotel Fujikyu sent three representatives to make a special journey to Tokyo to bid us farewell."

"In the stadium where the championships took place", the article goes on, "our seats were often surrounded by old people and youngsters. Before our bus started crowds of friends gathered at the windows asking for our autographs. A young Japanese girl, having neatly written on a white handkerchief the six Chinese characters 'Jih Chung Jen Min Yu Hao' (Friendship between the people of Japan and China), asked her father to see us and have the handkerchief autographed. We know that the enthusiasm of many friends in asking for our autographs was an expression of their friendship for the Chinese people. Therefore, with the feelings of learning from and saluting the Japanese people and the people of other countries, we autographed their table tennis bats and albums with our best wishes: 'May the friendship between the Japanese and Chinese people be everlasting exclamation' 'Long live the solidarity among the Asian, African and Latin American people in opposing imperialism exclamation' and 'Long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation'"

The article recalls that the table tennis delegation received a letter signed by twelve transportation workers. The letter said: "We are all poor oppressed and exploited workers and we are eager to see you and your performances". The Chinese delegation decided to send four comrades to

put on an exhibition for them. the four players were greeted by four of the twelve workers at the gate, as six other workers were taking part in a strike and the other two were out on a mission. on the wall of the courtyard was an eye-catching streamer "long live the militant friendship between the people of japan and china exclamation". the four chinese sportsmen told them: "we are happy to perform for the japanese workers and to learn from them. even if there were only one of you here, we would be very pleased to give an exhibition."

the performance took place in the gymnasium of a nearby primary school. the chinese players played first and then invited the workers to play. the gymnasium resounded with hearty laughter. a few days later the chinese players got another letter from the twelve workers, who said they were sending the players a red flag as a souvenir. this red flag, they said, had been carried by several worker organizations in their struggle against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries. reading this letter filled with profound feelings and gazing at the autographed militant red flag, the chinese players recalled chairman mao's teaching "japan is a great nation. it will certainly not allow u.s. imperialism to ride roughshod over it for long." from the bottom of their hearts, they wished the japanese people new victories in their struggle against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries.

the article describes the moving scene of a happy get-together of the chinese table tennis players with players from asia, africa and latin america. although coming from different countries and speaking different languages, their hearts were linked by the common good-will for unity and friendship. "at our departure", the article says, "we all felt reluctant to part from one another. here was a group of nigerian friends chatting with some of our sportsmen, there a crowd of friends from ecuador and u.a.r. exchanging souvenirs and being photographed with us. and not far off a group of colombian friends from the eastern edge of the pacific ocean were having a heart-to-heart chat with chinese players, using gestures and individual chinese and spanish words to talk.

"the two ghanaian women players had established a true friendship with the chinese players. when they parted, lin mei-chun shook hands with them and asked them to take home the greetings of the chinese people for the ghanaian people. fifteen-year-old nancy okwan gripped lin's hands with deep emotion.

"the chinese players were invited to sing songs. when we sang 'sailing the seas depends on the helmsman', a nepalese friend joined us in chinese. then japanese player nobuniko hasegawa led others in singing 'we are marching on a great road'. the japanese friends and friends from africa and latin america presented folk songs from their lands. the songs, we felt, thundered out like surging waves of the momentous anti-u.s. imperialist current that links the five continents".

the article says that those heart-stirring scenes and stories filled with the friendship among the people of the world left a great imprint on the chinese players' minds and often came to mind in the two months since their return. the article relates only a few blossoms of the riot of flowers.

Japanese Teachers Visiting Group and Japanese Kansai Students Friendship Group Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 21, 1971)

the seventh japanese teachers visiting group, with hidemi nagano as its head and hiroshi uchida and ikuko kiuchi as its deputy heads, and the second japanese kansai students friendship group to china, with nobuo nagata as its head, akira kajimoto as its deputy head and yaeko oshima as its secretary general, left here by plane today for home via kwangchow, after concluding their friendly visit to china.

Seeing the groups off at the airport were leading members of chinese organizations concerned including chang yu and hsing jen-hsien, and representatives of teachers and students in peking.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Peking Meeting Welcomes Korean Journalists' Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 19, 1971)

the peking press circles and the china-korea friendship association held a meeting here this afternoon warmly welcoming the korean journalists' delegation led by director of the korean central news agency kim song gol, which is now on a friendly visit to china.

comrade kim song gol attended the meeting together with all the members of his delegation comrades kim ung taek, choe won uk, choe sun dan, sung du pyo, kim gwang soo, cha ung su and hong nyon jong.

attending were ma jang-ok, counsellor of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in peking; om tae ryong, correspondent of the korean central news agency and "rodong sinmun" stationed in peking; and korean comrades in peking kim yong nam and yun bom su.

present were yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china; chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; chang chi-chin, leading member of the hsinhua news agency; and shih shao-hua, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy director of the hsinhua news agency.

the meeting was held in the auditorium of the chinese people's political consultative conference. a huge portrait of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and a huge portrait of the korean people's great leader premier kim il sung hung side by side on the backdrop of the rostrum. a streamer facing the rostrum was inscribed in both chinese and korean "may the militant friendship sealed in blood between the chinese and korean peoples be evergreen exclamation"

when the chinese and korean comrades-in-arms mounted the rostrum, the more than 1,500 peking journalists and revolutionary people in the hall gave them a prolonged, standing ovation. the meeting was filled with a warm atmosphere of the unity in struggle of the peoples and journalists of china and korea.

speaking on behalf of the peking press circles and the china-korea friendship association, comrade shih shao-hua paid high tribute and expressed warm welcome to the comrades-in-arms of the korean press circles coming from the eastern outpost of the struggle against imperialism.

he said: a new high tide of the struggle against u.s. imperialism is sweeping the world. it has become the irresistible trend of history that countries want independence, nations want liberation and people want to make revolution. just as the chinese people's great leader chairman mao pointed out, "the danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. but revolution is the main trend in the world today."

comrade shih shao-hua said: the korean people's great leader comrade premier kim il sung made an important speech on august 6, making a penetrating analysis of the current international situation and stressing that the people of china and korea would fight shoulder to shoulder and jointly deal with any enemy invasion. this is a tremendous encouragement and support to the chinese people. the chinese people will forever unite with the fraternal korean people, the three peoples of indochina and the other peoples of asia and fight to the end to thoroughly smash the u.s. and japanese reactionaries' plots of aggression.

he added: the democratic people's republic of korea has become a staunch bulwark towering at the eastern outpost of struggle against imperialism. under the leadership of their great leader comrade premier kim il sung, the heroic korean people have displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, implemented the principle of "political independence, economic self-sustenance and national self-defence" and made tremendous achievements in all fields of endeavour in the face-to-face struggle against u.s. imperialism and the south korean puppet clique. the chinese people and journalists regard the successes of the fraternal korean people as their own. we wish the korean people new and still greater victories in revolution and production in the future and in the struggle against u.s. imperialism, japanese militarism and the pak jung hi puppet clique. following their great leader chairman mao's teachings, the chinese people will firmly support the heroic korean people in their just struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism and for the peaceful unification of their fatherland, firmly support the eight-point program of the workers' party of korea and the government of the republic for the peaceful unification of the fatherland, and firmly support the south korean people in their revolutionary struggle.

comrade shih shao-hua warmly praised the fraternal vietnamese, laotian and cambodian people who, under the militant banner of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples, are uniting closely and supporting each other and have dealt heavy blows at u.s. imperialism and its running dogs. the chinese people would firmly support the three peoples of indochina in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation until complete victory, he declared.

Comrade Shih Shao-hua stated: Taiwan Province is an inalienable part of China's territory. The liberation of Taiwan is China's internal affair and brooks no foreign interference. U.S. imperialism must quit Taiwan, South Korea, Indochina and all the other places it occupies. Japanese militarism must never lay its hand on Taiwan again.

Comrade Shih Shao-hua said: The current visit to China of the Korean journalists' delegation has brought us the revolutionary friendship of the Korean people and journalists and also given us an excellent opportunity to learn from the Korean people and journalists. We will learn from the Korean people their heroic spirit of fearing no brute force and daring to win in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and its running dogs, their revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle in building socialism and learn from the Korean journalists their advanced experience in the work of propaganda and reporting.

He added: The Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao teaches: "In the course of their just struggle against aggression and in defence of peace, the heroic Korean people and the Chinese people have sealed their militant friendship in blood." The Korean people's great leader Comrade Premier Kim Il Sung teaches: "Korea and China are friendly neighbours knitted together with relations of kinship and the peoples of the two countries are brothers closely tied with the deep-rooted bond of amity." The revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the Chinese and Korean peoples were founded personally by the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao and the Korean people's great leader Comrade Premier Kim Il Sung and are based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. They are sealed in blood in our protracted, common struggles and have stood the test of history. No force can undermine them. Should U.S. imperialism and its lackeys dare to impose a war of aggression on us, it can be said for certain that they will meet with even more disastrous defeat in the face of the united peoples and armies of China and Korea.

Comrade Kim Song Gol made a speech full of warm feelings at the meeting. He said: Today's grand meeting of welcome sponsored by the press circles of the capital and the China-Korea Friendship Association in our honour makes us feel deeply once again the fraternal friendship of the Chinese people and journalists for the Korean people and journalists.

Comrade Kim Song Gol expressed warm congratulations on the tremendous seccesses scored in the great proletarian cultural revolution and socialist construction by the Chinese people rallying closely round the Party Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader. He voiced militant support to the Chinese people in their just struggle to smash U.S. imperialist aggression and liberate Taiwan Province -- an inalienable part of the People's Republic of China.

Comrade Kim Song Gol gave a detailed account of the brilliant victories won by the Korean people in various fields under the leadership of their great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. He said: In line with the fighting program set forth at our Party's Fifth Congress, the Korean people are now vigorously quickening the tempo of the Chollima March in order to fulfil the magnificent six-year plan ahead of schedule, consolidate the northern half of the republic and build it into a rock-firm revolutionary base, and bring about complete triumph of socialism and the unification of the fatherland. The South Korean people are also struggling

with increasing tenacity against u.s. imperialism, japanese imperialism and the puppets in order to win freedom and liberation and achieve the unification of the fatherland.

comrade kim song gol strongly condemned u.s. imperialism, the chieftain of world reaction, for stepping up acts of aggression in asia under the signboard of "nixon doctrine". he said: u.s. imperialism is energetically using revived japanese militarism in carrying out its policy of aggression against the asian countries. this has worsened the situation all the more. of late, the schemes of the u.s. and japanese reactionaries against korea, china and other asian countries have reached an even more reckless stage. this situation urgently demands that the people of korea, china and other asian countries further strengthen their militant unity and resolutely fight to smash the deals in aggression between u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism and their new plots of aggression.

comrade kim song gol said: the people of korea and china have forged a revolutionary kinsmen-like friendship in the protracted struggle against their common enemy, the u.s. and japanese reactionaries. this friendship was personally established and has been nurtured by the korean people's great leader comrade kim il sung and the chinese people's great leader comrade mao tsetung. comrade kim il sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million korean people, points out: "the peoples of our two countries are close comrades-in-arms and brothers who, sharing life and death and throwing their lot together, for a long time, have fought shoulder to shoulder against the common enemies, japanese militarism and u.s. imperialism."

comrade kim song gol added: the militant friendship between the korean and chinese peoples which has been forged in the course of arduous struggle and has stood the test of history is a friendship between revolutionary comrades fighting for the common cause under the banner of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and a friendship between revolutionary comrades-in-arms sharing weal and woe in the same trench fighting against the common enemy -- imperialism. the traditional friendship between the korean and chinese peoples has been further strengthened and developed especially through the constant mutual visits of leaders and delegations of our two countries in the past few years. with the growing consolidation and development of the friendship and unity of our two peoples, the traditional relations of friendly cooperation between the journalists of our two countries are being further developed too.

he continued: the chinese people's great leader comrade mao tsetung points out: "the chinese and korean comrades should unite like brothers, go through thick and thin together, share weal and woe and fight to the end to defeat the common enemy." the peoples of korea and china, who with united strength defeated their vicious enemy imperialism in the past, are now fighting on the common front against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism and will forever fight and win victory together.

comrade kim song gol said: holding aloft the revolutionary banner of struggle against imperialism and u.s. imperialism, the chinese people are waging a resolute struggle against imperialism and colonialism. the communist party of china and the chinese people have a glorious tradition of protracted revolutionary struggle against imperialism and rich experience in struggle and have been tempered and tested for a long time. the chinese people unswervingly adhere to the principled stand of opposing imperialism and wage a resolute struggle for

china's security and the peace in asia; they firmly take the principled stand of proletarian internationalism and actively support the people of various countries fighting against u.s. imperialism and its running dogs.

he said: the militant people of viet nam, laos and cambodia are fighting courageously, dealing telling blows at the enemy both politically and militarily and landing the latter in an inescapable impasse. holding high the revolutionary banner of the struggle against u.s. imperialism, the korean people are steadily smashing the aggressive schemes of the u.s. and japanese reactionaries and their running dog the pak jung hi puppet clique and safeguarding the eastern outpost of socialism. the u.s. and japanese reactionaries must see this reality. if u.s. imperialism refuses to get out of asia and continues to play with fire by launching a new war, then it will certainly meet with a heavier defeat in face of the korean, chinese and other revolutionary peoples of asia and will inevitably end up in final destruction in asia.

in conclusion, comrade kim song gol said: we are convinced that the militant friendship and unity of the peoples and journalists of korea and china will surely be further consolidated and developed in the common struggle for the triumph of socialism and against imperialism headed by u.s. imperialism.

both speeches won round after round of enthusiastic applause in the hall.

attending the meeting were leading members of the chinese foreign ministry, the international liaison department of the central committee of the chinese communist party, the peking press circles and the china-korea friendship association ma wen-po, shen chien, wang kuo-chuan, liu chien-kung, tai cheng-yuan, lu ying, tsui chin-yao, liao chu-chiang, lin chen, chen wen-chun, peng hua, tu wan-jung, chin feng, hsu chien-sheng, kuo hsuen-liang, chang chang-hai, kao wei-chin, hsuen lei, li chin-shun, shih wei, chao chun-chen and chao chien-kuei.

Korean Military Delegation and Korean Journalists' Delegation Visit PLA Peking Unit and Air Force Unit

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 20, 1971)

the korean military delegation with army general o jin u, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, secretary of the w.p.k. central committee and chief of general staff of the korean people's army, as its leader, and lieutenant general o guk ryol, commander of the air force of the korean people's army, as its deputy leader, visited a peking unit and an air force unit of the chinese people's liberation army today.

accompanying the korean comrades-in-arms on their visit were huang yung-sheng, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and chief of the p.l.a. general staff, and wu fa-hsien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff.

also visiting the p.l.a. units today were kim song gol, director of the korean central news agency, and the journalists' delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea he is leading, and kim jai suk, charge d'affaires ad interim of the korean embassy in peking.

the barracks of the peking unit and the unit of the air force which flew red flags were today in a warm atmosphere of revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the peoples and armies of china and korea. when the korean comrades-in-arms arrived, leading members of the units liu cheng, chi shih-tang, pang hsiu-ting, wang tung-fang, shao yen-kuei and li ju-ping went forward and warmly welcomed them. beating drums and gongs and waving the national flags of china and korea, the commanders and fighters cheered with warmth: "long live the militant friendship between the two peoples and armies of china and korea exclamation" "long live premier kim il sung exclamation" and "long live chairman mao exclamation"

wang tung-fang, leading member of the peking unit, this morning gave the korean comrades-in-arms an account of the militant history of the unit's growth under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian line on army building. the korean comrades-in-arms then visited the recreation club of a company, living quarters, a non-staple food processing group, a rice processing group and a sewing group, a pig farm, a pharmaceutical factory and a repair shop.

in the afternoon, the korean comrades-in-arms saw an exhibition of military skills by the peking unit and attended a performance of revolutionary theatrical items presented by the fighters' amateur troupe. they also saw an aviation exhibition at the air force unit, and visited an exhibition of clay sculptures depicting family histories of revolutionary fighters, and an aircraft repair plant.

o jin u, o guk ryol and other korean comrades had cordial conversations with chinese p.l.a. fighters. this was a great encouragement to the commanders and fighters who declared that in the struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army would always unite, fight and win victory together with the fraternal people and people's army of korea.

also accompanying the korean comrades-in-arms on the visit were leading members of the chinese people's liberation army and journalistic establishments including tu wen-ta, li chi-tai, chang chi-chih, chen wen-chun and tai cheng-yuan.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand University Students' Association Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 21, 1971)

a 20-member delegation of the new zealand university students' association arrived here by train today.

welcoming the delegation at the railway station were leading members of the organizations concerned yang kung-su and hsing jen-hsien and representatives of the college students in peking.

the delegation arrived in china on august 3. it had since visited kwangchow, shanghai, nanking, sian, yenan and the tachai production brigade (a national pace-setter in agriculture), and was warmly welcomed by revolutionary masses in these places.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Vietnamese Local Economy Study Group Leaves Peking After Completing Its Visit to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 21, 1971)

the vietnamese local economy study group led by hoang van kieu, alternate member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and secretary of the party committee of the northwest autonomous region, left here by train today after concluding its visit to china.

seeing the group off at the railway station were fang yi, alternate member of the central committee of the communist party of china and minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and leading members of chinese departments concerned liu ta-yu, wang yi-chin, ma yi, yang li-kung, ting kuo-yu, tsao ke-chiang, chang yun-chin, tien shu-chien and hsing jen-hsien.

also present at the station were nguyen tien, minister-counsellor, and ngo sanh, commercial attache, of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking.

the vietnamese comrades-in-arms visited the provinces of shansi, hopei, chekiang, kwangtung and yunnan. during their stay in peking, they visited factories, people's communes and a university, and made excursions to scenic spots and historical sites. they also had cordial and friendly discussions with leading comrades from the ministry of agriculture and forestry and the ministry of light industry. the vietnamese comrades-in-arms were warmly welcomed by leading comrades of organizations concerned, workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres wherever they went. comrade fang yi feted the vietnamese comrades-in-arms before they left peking.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Norway-China Friendship Association Visiting Group Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 21, 1971)

the 19-member group of the norway-china friendship association left here by plane today to continue its tour of china and will then leave for home.

seeing the group off at the airport were leading members of chinese organizations concerned li chuan-chung and hu hung-fan.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Philippine Youth Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 21, 1971)

a philippine youth delegation led by chito sta. romana arrived here by air today for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

welcoming the delegation at the airport were leading members of the host organization and other organizations concerned including wang hsiao-yun and wang hsiao-yi, and representatives of college teachers and students in peking.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Ambassador Duma Holds Press Conference to Mark Romanian National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 21, 1971)

romanian ambassador to china aurel duma held a press conference here today to mark the 27th anniversary of romania's liberation, which falls on august 23.

ambassador duma gave a detailed account of the protracted struggle of the romanian people for freedom and liberation and socialism, against foreign oppression and for national independence, for a unified romanian nation and state, and for romania's dignified position in the world family of nations. he acquainted those present with the tremendous achievements the romanian people had scored in socialist construction and other fields under the leadership of the romanian communist party with comrade nicolae ceausescu as its general secretary.

speaking of romania's foreign policy, the ambassador said: romania consistently emphasizes the basing of the relations among states on the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equality, respect for territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and mutually-beneficial cooperation, principles that are the key to the development of normal relations.

he continued: without the participation of all countries complicated questions in international life cannot be settled. every country, whether big, medium or small, has the obligation of making its positive contributions to preventing a world war and carrying out the measures related to peace and security.

the ambassador said: the romanian socialist republic firmly opposes imperialism's policy of control, oppression and plunder, its policy of strength and its policy of armed threat, firmly opposes interference in the internal affairs of other countries and stands for complete respect for the right of the people of all countries to decide their own destiny and organize their life according to their own will.

he said: from their own experience the romanian people know how invaluable freedom is. they are determined to give all-out support to the efforts made by the people of various countries to realize their aspirations for independence and economic and social progress. the romanian communist party, government and people give all-out support to the just cause of the vietnamese people and have provided and will continue to provide them with material, moral and political-diplomatic support until final victory. the victories won by the vietnamese people have proved that in our era a people who are defending their fundamental rights and have won the active support of world progressive forces are invincible. romania actively supports the demand for the ending of u.s. aggression, the unconditional withdrawal of u.s. troops from indochina at a fixed time and the demand that the settlement of their own questions by themselves without any foreign interference be guaranteed to the people of viet nam, cambodia and laos. we give all-out support to the struggle of the korean people to realize their aspirations for the unification of their nation.

ambassador duma said: the romanian communist party, the romanian socialist republic and the entire romanian people highly evaluate their fraternal relations with the communist party of china, the chinese government and the chinese people.

these relations are firm, because they are established on the basis of the principle of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and the principles of complete equality, mutual respect for national independence and state sovereignty, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and comradely mutual assistance.

he said: the recent visit to the people's republic of china made by the romanian party and government delegation led by comrade nicolae ceausescu and the delegation's extremely cordial meetings and talks with chairman mao tsetung, vice-chairman lin piao, premier chou en-lai and other chinese party and government leaders are the inevitable result of the development of the relations between our two parties, countries and peoples. it is a shining new chapter in the annals of the fraternal relations between the romanian communist party and the communist party of china.

ambassador duma stressed: romania holds that it is high time for the people's republic of china to have its legitimate seats be restored to it in the united nations and the other international organizations. we resolutely support the just demand of the people's republic of china for the withdrawal of the u.s. troops from taiwan, an inalienable part of china's territory.

among those present at the conference were leading members of the information department and the department of soviet union and east european affairs of the chinese foreign ministry and press institutions peng hua, li ting-chuan, ting man and yao ke-fu.

Color Documentary Film "Warm Welcome to Romanian Party and Government Delegation" To Be Shown in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 21, 1971)

a colour documentary film "warm welcome to romanian party and government delegation" is to be shown in peking and other parts of china beginning august 23. produced by the central newsreels and documentary film studio, the film records the friendly visit to china at the invitation of the central committee of the communist party of china and the chinese government, by the party and government delegation of the romanian socialist republic headed by nicolae ceausescu, general secretary of the romanian communist party and president of the state council.

the film reproduces, with revolutionary feelings, the moving scenes of the cordial meeting of our great leader chairman mao and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin piao with comrade ceausescu and all the members of the romanian party and government delegation headed by him during its friendly visit to china. it records the very warm welcome the chinese people gave to the delegation during its friendly visit to peking, nanking and shanghai. it warmly praises the profound militant friendship forged by the chinese and romanian people in their common struggle against imperialism and all reaction and power politics.

the friendly visit to china of the delegation headed by comrade ceausescu is a big event in the annals of friendly relations between the two parties and the peoples of china and romania. the showing of the film will further promote the militant friendship and revolutionary unity between our two parties, two countries and two peoples, which is based on the principle of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Swiss Posts and Aviation Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 21, 1971)

a swiss posts and aviation delegation led by fritz bourquin, director general of posts and tele-communications of the swiss ministry of transport and communications and electric power, arrived here by plane this evening for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese ministry of communications and the general administration of civil aviation of china.

swiss ambassador to china oscar rossetti arrived with the delegation.

present at the airport to welcome the delegation were leading members of chinese departments concerned chu chun-ho, liu yuan-hsiung and chang yu-hsin.

also present were jean cuendet, counsellor, and other diplomatic officials, of the swiss embassy in peking.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

President Nyerere Receives Chinese Shipping Delegation

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Aug. 20, 1971)

tanzanian president julius nyerere received the visiting chinese shipping delegation led by tung hua-min, chinese managing director of the board of directors of the chinese-tanzanian joint shipping company, in dodoma yesterday and had a cordial and friendly talk with members of the delegation. president nyerere was then on an inspection tour of dodoma region.

the chinese delegation arrived here on august 11. it is now paying friendly visits to tanzania after attending the 1971 annual meeting of the board of directors of the chinese-tanzanian joint shipping company.

CHINA AND UN

Statement of Ministry of Foreign Affairs of People's Republic of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 20, 1971)

statement of the ministry of foreign affairs
of the people's republic of china

august 20, 1971

in accordance with the "statement concerning chinese representation in the united nations" made by u.s. secretary of state rogers on august 2, chief u.s. representative at the united nations george bush delivered on august 17, 1971 a letter and a memorandum to the secretary-general of the united nations, formally asking for the inclusion of an item called "the representation of china in the united nations" in the agenda of the 26th session of the u.n. general assembly. the u.s. government declares that "the people's republic of china should be represented", but at the same time maintains that "provision should be made that the republic of china (meaning the chiang kai-shek clique -- the same hereinafter) is not deprived of its representation". this is a blatant exposure of the nixon government's scheme of creating "two chinas" in the united nations and is what the chinese government and people absolutely cannot tolerate and what they firmly oppose.

the u.s. government asserts: "in dealing with the problem of the representation of china, the united nations should take cognizance of the existence of both the people's republic of china and the republic of china and reflect that incontestable reality in the manner by which it makes provision of china's representation." this is indeed the height of absurdity. there simply do not exist "two chinas" in the world, and there is only one china, that is, the people's republic of china; taiwan is an inalienable part of chinese territory and a province of china, which was already returned to the motherland after world war ii. this is the incontestable reality. the u.s. invasion and occupation of china's taiwan and the taiwan straits by armed force cannot in the least alter the sacred sovereignty of the people's republic of china over taiwan. it is only because of u.s. armed protection that the chiang kai-shek clique which had long been repudiated by the chinese people has been able to eke out a feeble existence in taiwan. for over 20 years, the u.s. government has arbitrarily inserted the chiang kai-shek clique in the united nations to usurp the seat of the people's republic of china. this is a crude interference in china's internal affairs and a huge mockery of the united nations.

the u.s. government is flagrantly trying to create "two chinas" in the united nations, asserting that "the united nations should not be required to take a position on the respective conflicting claims of the people's republic of china or the republic of china pending a peaceful resolution of the matter as called for by the charter". this is a wilful distortion of the u.n. charter. the pacific settlement of disputes as mentioned in the u.n. charter refers to the relationship between states, while the relationship between the chinese people and the chiang kai-shek clique is entirely china's internal affair. the u.n. charter stipulates in explicit terms that there must be no intervention "in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction

of any state". the u.s. government is plotting to separate taiwan from china and is wildly attempting to force members of the united nations to submit to its will. all sovereign states cannot but firmly oppose such truculence of acting as an overlord and using the united nations to practise power politics.

it must be pointed out: the deprivation of the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations is wholly the making of the u.s. government. twenty-two years ago, the chinese people overthrew the chiang kai-shek clique's reactionary rule in china. from the very first day of its establishment, the government of the people's republic of china has been the sole legal government representing the entire chinese people, and it is a matter of course that china's seat in the united nations belongs to the people's republic of china. there have been changes of regime in quite a few member states of the united nations, including cases in which the names of the states have changed; but all this has not affected their seats in the united nations. the restoration of the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations is a simple procedural matter in the first place. but the u.s. government has played all kinds of tricks and arbitrarily imposed obstructions with the very purpose of retaining the chiang kai-shek clique in the united nations and thereby excluding the people's republic of china from the united nations.

the restoration of the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations and the expulsion of the chiang kai-shek clique from that organization are two inseparable aspects of the same question. on july 15, 1971, albania, algeria and sixteen other countries put forward a draft resolution in the united nations demanding the restoration of all the lawful rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations, the recognition of the representatives of the government of the people's republic of china as the only lawful representatives of china to the united nations and the people's republic of china as one of the five permanent members of the security council, and the immediate expulsion of the representatives of the chiang kai-shek clique from the united nations and all its organs. this is the sole correct and reasonable proposition for the restoration of the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations. the chinese government and people express admiration and thanks to the sponsors of this draft resolution and to other countries which uphold justice for the restoration of the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations.

the chinese government solemnly declares: the chinese people and government firmly oppose "two chinas", "one china, one taiwan" or any similar absurdities, firmly oppose the fallacy that "the status of taiwan remains to be determined", and firmly oppose the scheme of creating "an independent taiwan". should a situation of "two chinas", "one china, one taiwan" or "the status of taiwan remaining to be determined" or any other similar situation occur in the united nations, the government of the people's republic of china will absolutely have nothing to do with the united nations. this just stand of the chinese government is unshakable. no schemes of "two chinas", "one china, one taiwan" or the like pushed by anyone at any time or in any form will ever succeed. the chiang kai-shek clique must be expelled from the united nations and all its organs, and all the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations must be completely restored. the chinese government firmly believes that the just proposition put forward by albania, algeria and sixteen other countries will eventually be victorious.

CHINA AND US

US Government Delivers Letter and Memorandum to UN, Flagrantly Pushing "Two Chinas" Plot

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 20, 1971)

chief u.s. representative to the united nations george bush delivered on august 17, on behalf of the u.s. government, a letter and a memorandum to the u.n. secretary-general u thant, formally asking for the inclusion of an item called "the representation of china in the united nations" in the agenda of the 26th session of the u.n. general assembly, putting forth the preposterous proposition of "two chinas", and shouting that "provision should be made that the republic of china (meaning the chiang gang -- the same hereinafter -- hsinhua ed.) is not deprived of its representation", according to reports from new york. this is a further step of the nixon administration to push flagrantly the "two chinas" plot at the coming u.n. general assembly session in the wake of rogers' august 2 statement.

the u.s. memorandum asserted that "in dealing with the problem of the representation of china, the united nations should take cognizance of the existence of both the people's republic of china and the republic of china and reflect that incontestable reality in the manner by which it makes provision of china's representation." "thus the people's republic of china should be represented and at the same time provision should be made that the republic of china is not deprived of its representation." in the words of the memorandum, this is to "deal with the question of the representation of china in a just and realistic manner". such ridiculous assertions of the u.s. government are sheer sophistry entirely for continuous armed occupation of china's territory taiwan province and for creating "two chinas", and is entirely untenable. if this gangster logic is allowed to prevail, there will not be any sense of right and wrong and justice in the world.

distorting the u.n. charter, the u.s. memorandum further noted, "the united nations should not be required to take a position on the respective conflicting claims of the people's republic of china or the republic of china pending a peaceful resolution of the matter as called for by the charter." this is a flagrant interference in china's internal affairs. the pacific settlement of disputes as mentioned in the u.n. charter refers to relations between nations. now to settle the relations between the chinese people and the chiang kai-shek clique is entirely the sovereign right and internal affairs of the chinese people and u.s. imperialism is definitely not allowed to interfere unscrupulously in the name of the u.n. charter.

reporting the dishing up of the u.s. memorandum, u.p.i. pointed out that this "formally opened the way" for the u.s. government "to introduce a two-china proposal in the general assembly". but the following facts show what a pitiful state it is in. since william rogers came out with his statement on resorting to the "two chinas" plot, u.s. imperialism has carried out extensive activities in order to carry out this unpopular scheme in the united nations. bush has had contact and consultations with the delegations of scores of countries and held many meetings with delegates of some countries, but no formal draft resolution has been formulated. "there were

no other co-sponsors" even for this letter and this memorandum. even the sato government of japan which has consistently toed the line of u.s. imperialism and bragged about the "close cooperation" with it, can render no help to the united states because of its own endless internal disputes and pre-occupation. the united states had to come out itself to be its sole sponsor.

the u.s. memorandum has reflected the bankruptcy of the u.s. imperialist policy to stubbornly obstruct the restoration to the people's republic of china of all her legitimate rights in the united nations for the last 22 years, and also showed that u.s. imperialism is still unwilling to admit its defeat in face of the stern reality. however, the more desperately u.s. imperialism struggles, the more isolated it will become and eventually more miserable will be its defeat.

US

US Longshoremen's Strike Enters Its 50th Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 21, 1971)

the longshoremen's strike on the pacific coast of the united states in protest against the monopoly capitalists' brutal exploitation and for higher wages entered its 50th day on august 19, according to reports from san francisco. 15,000 american longshoremen in the states of washington, oregon and california, who have persisted in their struggle after overcoming various obstacles and difficulties, are united and in high spirits. their strike has dealt heavy blows to the u.s. monopoly capitalists and marks the new awakening and mighty fighting strength of the american working class.

the american west coast longshoremen have held big strikes on several occasions for minimum living rights and working rights, writing a shining page in the history of the workers' movement in the united states. in 1934 when the american working class started a struggle against hunger and exploitation, the west coast longshoremen persisted in a strike for a week in defiance of brutal suppression by the reactionary ruling circles, and forced the monopoly capitalists to accept some of their demands. in 1948, defying suppression, obstruction and deception by the reactionary forces, the longshoremen persisted in their strike for 95 days against the monopolists' exploitation and oppression, dealing a heavy blow to the u.s. monopoly capitalists. the latest strike which began on july 1 is the third big strike in nearly 40 years.

the striking longshoremen set up picket lines in every port on the west coast. the strike has almost paralyzed shipping on the pacific and seriously affected the u.s. export and import trade, dealing a heavy blow to the crisis-ridden u.s. economy. it was reported that california's 700 million dollar monthly volume of export trade is suffering drastic losses. wheat has failed to reach export markets. many factories in california, oregon, washington, hawaii, alaska, etc. had to cut production for lack of raw materials. some factories had to be closed down. the strike has effected the transportation of supplies for the u.s. aggression in viet nam and the "food for peace program", a u.s. tool

for aggression abroad. james d. hodgson, u.s. secretary of labor, cried out in alarm that the longshoremen's strike presented a "very critical situation".

being thrown into panic, the u.s. ruling circles have resorted to manoeuvres in a vain attempt to sabotage the surging struggle. u.s. federal officials tried to prevent the strike before it started. since its out-break, state authorities and federal officials have repeatedly brought pressure to bear upon the strikers and some even threatened the use of the taft hartley act and to call for congressional action to suppress the strike. however, the longshoremen defied all the threats and carried on the struggle.

on august 15, u.s. president richard nixon announced a 90-day wage-price freeze. two days later, curtis counts, u.s. chief federal labour mediator, asked the striking workers to return to work immediately who are otherwise liable to heavy fines or "sanctions" by the court. but all this failed to cow the west coast longshoremen but provoked their greater indignation. they pointed out that the u.s. government measure only favors the capitalists, hurts millions of workers and places the burden of fighting inflation on the working people of the united states. they made it clear that they are determined to hold out in the strike.

it was reported that about 150,000 workers are currently involved in 363 stoppages in the united states. the striking construction workers in many parts of the country and telephone workers in new york have expressed their determination to continue their strikes. workers in some other trades are planning to strike to combat the government wage-price freeze measure. this clearly shows that the reactionary measures of shifting the financial and economic crisis onto the workers taken by the u.s. monopoly ruling circles, who are already beset with difficulties at home and abroad, will certainly sharpen contradictions between the proletariat and the monopoly capitalist class in the united states and push ahead the workers' movement in the country.

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* NATIONAL *
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ANTI-SUBJECTIVISM

Oppose Subjective Idealism and Vigorously Promote the Style of Investigation and Study

- Understanding from a study of "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism"

by

The Writing Group of the CCP District Committee of Paich'eng, Kirin Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 15, 1971)

"Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" written by the great revolutionary teacher Lenin in 1908 is a brilliant work on Marxist philosophy of great militant significance and a sharp ideological weapon for fighting subjective idealism and criticizing revisionism. It defended and developed Marxist dialectical materialism and historical materialism, and served as a tool for arming the Bolsheviks and the proletariat of Russia ideologically and theoretically, laying an ideological and theoretical foundation for the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Read and study conscientiously and master Marxism," we conscientiously studied in the course of the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" and Chairman Mao's "On Practice," "Preface and Postscript to Rural Surveys" and other works. From the high plane of two-line struggle in philosophy, we have acquired a deeper understanding of the great significance of proper investigations and studies. We have also come to understand further that to make a good job of investigation and study, we must vigorously smash the idea that "the leadership is wise," humbly learn from

the masses and take the process of investigation and study as an important way to remold the world outlook. Only by so doing can we correctly understand the objective laws of things and acquire the right to speak and the initiative in actual work and thoroughly implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

From the High Plane of Two-Line Struggle in Philosophy, Take Note of the Great Importance of Investigation and Study

In "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism," Lenin clearly set forth the two basically opposed lines in philosophy: "Is it from matter to perception and thinking? Or from thinking and perception to matter? Engels advocated the first line, i.e., materialism. Mach was for the second line, i.e., idealism." Concerning the most fundamental philosophical problem of the relations between thinking and existence, Lenin presented an incisive illustration of the fundamental differences between materialism and idealism.

Dialectical materialism holds that man's feelings and thinking are reflections in his mind of objective things. Social practice is the only avenue to the realization of such a process of reflection. Just as Lenin aptly pointed out, "The standpoint of living and practice should be the primary and fundamental point of epistemology."

In defending and developing Marxist epistemology, the great leader Chairman Mao concisely pointed out, "The viewpoint of practice is the primary and fundamental point of the dialectical-materialist theory of knowledge." He also scientifically summed up man's practice in its three aspects: the struggle for production, class struggle and scientific experiment" and regarded perseverance in practice in the three major revolutionary struggles as a firm guarantee of continuous revolution under the proletarian dictatorship and an effort to fight revisionism and guard against change. We are urged to insist on placing practice first, "start with practice," "be down to earth," and "make social investigations." This well-known assertion was made by him, "No investigation, no right to speak," showing the correct orientation for our understanding of the law of the development of things.

Empirio-criticism (or Machism) holds that "matter is a synthesis of perception" and "only through perception can matter exist as imagined." It denies man's knowledge as having originated from practice and advocates man's knowledge as something innate in his mind and something subjectively owned. In "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism," Lenin thoroughly and ruthlessly exposed the reactionary character of empirio-criticism. It concisely pointed out, "The starting point or the basic premise of the philosophy of empirio-criticism is subjective idealism."

To replace dialectical materialism with subjective idealism and take it as a basis for attacking and revising Marxism-Leninism is a common point shared by all revisionists. This is the case with Bogdanov of Russia and his kind. The same is true of Wang Ming and Liu Shao-ch'i. For long,

they have vigorously preached the line about knowledge preceding experience and "laws being capable of being created in the mind," pitting idealist transcendentalism against the materialist theory of reflection. Renegade Wang Ming viciously blasted Chairman Mao's "No investigation, no right to speak" as "narrow empiricism." Renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i made the absurd claim that the promotion of investigation and study would "still give one no knowledge of the world" and attacked the scientific method of investigation and study as something "out of date." Ravings by their kind are but a carbon copy of the cliches of George Berkeley and Mach and their ilk which were already picked to pieces by Lenin long ago.

In studying "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" in the light of the experiences and lessons and ideological reality of the three major revolutionary struggles, we have come to understand deeply that two diametrically opposed attitudes toward investigation and study by no means represent a mere debate on work methods but reflect the fundamental contrasts between two world outlooks and two lines. Only by penetrating into the first line of the three major revolutionary struggles and seriously make a good job of investigation and study can we have a deep understanding about Chairman Mao's revolutionary line originating from practice and surpassing practice. And only in this way can we really understand that the line decides everything, and raise the consciousness of the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Through making repeated social investigations and participating in practical class struggle in Ta-wu-lung village of Tashihmen brigade, a place of very complex class struggle, the Party committtee of the Wulanchia commune, Chienkuo hsien, acquired a deeper understanding of the Party's basic line and aroused the masses in taking the lid off the class struggle in Tawulung. The class enemy was knocked down in the struggle. A boost was given to the penetrating development of the struggle-criticism-transformation movement. The Party's basic line struck deep root in the minds of the cadres and the masses. The aim of "discussing it every year, every month and every day" was really achieved.

Every time the revolution reached the crossroads and the class struggle was developing further in depth and breadth, Chairman Mao always kept admonishing us that we must "ascertain social conditions at all times and make practical investigations at all times" as we would otherwise fail to meet the needs of revolutionary struggle. With the increasingly firm consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship and the ever deepening of class struggle the class enemy's tactics of attack against the proletariat have become more concealed and tricky.

Just as Lenin pointed out, "To get ever increasingly subtle in falsifying Marxism and ever increasingly ingenious in putting various anti-materialist doctrines under the guise of Marxism is a characteristic that marks modern revisionism in political economy, strategy and general philosophy (epistemology and social science)." Unreconciled to defeat, a handful of class enemies used to lift a "red banner" in fighting the red banner, promoting a line overtly or covertly and churning out rumors and sophistries to deceive the public in a surprise attack.

In a new situation of triumph, we must especially make a point of penetrating into the world of reality to promote vigorously the style of investigation and study, and apply doggedly Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought in analyzing the new situation of class struggle and two-line struggle. The aim is to observe new trends, study new features, lay hold of the laws of class struggle, acquire the initiative and leadership in guiding the masses toward continuous revolution under the proletarian dictatorship and carry out the task of consolidating the proletarian dictatorship at every basic level.

To Promote the Practice of Investigation and Study Well, We Must Humbly Learn from the Masses

Epistemologically speaking, Marxism and empirio-criticism are diametrically opposed and are irreconcilable where the concept of history is concerned. In "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism," Lenin precisely pointed out: Since Machism is against dialectical materialism epistemologically, it is naturally against historical materialism from the historical viewpoint.

In the course of study, we came further to understand that dialectical materialism not only takes matter as the first and consciousness the second, but also fully affirms the active role of consciousness and the significance of guidance through giving prominence to the human factor and revolutionary theory. The masses of people are the makers of history. To acquire correct knowledge, we cannot in the least depart from practice or from the people. By practice, we mean practice of the masses of people. The masses armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought are most knowledgeable, most capable and wisest and are a continuous source of new creations and new experiences worth our learning and our summing up in the course of the three major revolutionary struggles. To understand and remold the world, we must maintain close ties with the masses, and humbly learn from them. To depart from the masses in making investigations and studies, we will become disoriented and aimless and unavoidably get nowhere or come to naught.

For us to oppose subjective idealism and promote vigorously the style of investigation and study is to bear firmly in mind Chairman Mao's teaching, "The masses are the real heroes"; to vigorously shatter the idea that "the leadership is wise," and to consciously take the process of investigation and study as one of learning from the masses.

In the past, among us under the remnant poisonous influence of the "theory of the masses being backward" spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers, some comrades cast themselves not in the role of little pupils of the masses but put themselves in a highly placed and competent class. This was completely wrong. It should be clear that what little we claim in regard to ability and experience is not innate in our minds but created by the masses and acquired by us from the masses bit by bit to add up gradually to what counts. Compared with the wisdom of the whole masses of people, our knowledge is nothing but a drop in the bucket. In the three

major revolutionary struggles, the masses have been an endless source of new creations and new experiences. What little we claim in regard to ability and experience is falling far behind the pace of the masses. Only by going deep into the midst of the masses and making serious investigations and studies and receiving new things and studying new problems can our original store of knowledge and experience get enriched and developed. And only in this way can we acquire the initiative and the right to give orders in work.

Following the 2nd plenary session of the 9th CCP Central Committee, a new upsurge appeared in the mass campaign for the living study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophical concepts in our district. At the time, some leading comrades fell behind the developing situation ideologically. They found themselves lacking in experience and confidence when it came to organizing the peasant masses in studying Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking. Therefore, we acted in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "We should go amidst the masses to learn from them and concentrate their experiences." We headed for the Lihsin brigade of Fuyu hsien to make investigations and studies and sum up experiences.

In enthusiastic response to Chairman Mao's great call, "Let philosophy be emancipated from the confines of classrooms and from books," the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants of Lihsin brigade associated practice in the three major revolutionary struggles with a vigorous criticism of the "theory of philosophy being something mysterious." There appeared a thriving scene in which everyone devoted to the study and application of philosophy and the realization of a big emancipation of philosophy. This boosted the penetrating development of the three major revolutionary struggles. We summed up and popularized their experience. This prodded the development of a mass campaign for the living study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking throughout the district. In the course of study and practice, we felt that the talents and experiences of the leaders come from practice and from the masses and that to really assume the responsibility of leadership, leaders must foster a real dialectical-materialist viewpoint of practice and the mass viewpoint and oppose and overcome the various manifestations of subjective idealism.

In "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism," Lenin applied the sharp weapon of dialectical materialism in vigorously criticizing the historical-idealist viewpoint of "man being the creator of the natural law" that took individual will as the fundamental source of strength of social development--a viewpoint advocated by Machism. Lenin concisely pointed out, "The absurdity of such philosophy is: it gives rise to egoism and maintains that only the man who talks at length about philosophical truths exists."

Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers are devoted champions of idealist egoism. From the reactionary historical-idealist viewpoint, they have hitherto gone against revolutionary practice and investigation and study and especially against learning from the masses, making the absurd claim that the working class is "unreliable" and peasants are "aimless," "conservative," "shortsighted" and "backward" and that only they and the

landlords and the bourgeoisie represented by them are "wise," "foresighted" and "capable." The vicious aim of impudent renegades of this sort who vigorously preach the "theory of the masses being backward" is to create a theoretical basis for their counter-revolutionary revisionist line for a capitalist comeback, to keep us out of the world of reality and of the masses and put us at the mercy of the so-called "law" subjectively concocted by them, and to realize their goal of toppling the proletarian dictatorship.

In studying "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism," we must more consciously direct vigorous efforts to shattering idealist transcendentalism and establishing the materialist theory of reflection, put more trust in the masses and greater reliance upon them and implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line resolutely and thoroughly.

Consciously Remold the World Outlook in the Practice of Investigation and Study

The conflict between materialism and empirio-criticism, in the final analysis, is one between two world outlooks. The great leader Chairman Mao taught us, "The struggle of the proletariat and the revolutionary people for the transformation of the world is aimed at among other tasks the transformation of the objective world and also the transformation of the subjective world." In study, we come to understand that every act of the people in understanding and transforming the world is dominated by the world outlook and that we cannot do without a revolutionary scientific proletarian world outlook in really making a good job of investigation and study and correctly reflecting the objective world. Meanwhile, we must take the process of investigation and study as one of transformation of the world outlook and consciously purge ourselves of the idealist spirit in the course of the practice of investigation and study.

In making social investigations and studies, why should we sometimes form opposite opinions or draw opposite conclusions about a similar objective thing? The basic cause is a problem of standpoint or attitude or one of world outlook. Only by arming our minds with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought and applying Marxist standpoints, viewpoints and methods in observing and analyzing everything can we get a grasp of objective laws governing the development of things under inexorably changing conditions, and distinguish between right and wrong, truth and falsehood, in a laybrinthine maze of data and draw scientific conclusions therefrom and acquire a correct understanding of the objective world. When separated from the guidance of a dialectical-materialist and historical-materialist world outlook, we can have no way of getting at the true conditions and we are likely to take a tributary as the main stream, a part as a whole and a phenomenon as essence and inevitably fall into the quagmire of subjective idealism.

A proletarian world outlook cannot spring up spontaneously. Only by taking an active part in the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles and mingling with the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, conscientiously studying books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works and continuously erasing the imprint of non-proletarian thinking can we bring about a basic transformation in our world outlook.

Chairman Mao taught us, "Only by assiduously making investigations and studies can we purge ourselves of the idealist spirit." To make investigations and studies with dogged persistence is an important way for the transformation of the world outlook. The main object of investigation and study is to make a systematic and close investigation of surroundings to acquaint ourselves with objective things from a level of ignorance to understanding, from scanty knowledge to a wealth of knowledge, and thus get a grasp of the internal relations in a thing, i.e., its essence, and understand the objective law governing the development of things, and to unify the subjective and the objective in ourselves.

The process of investigation and study is one of transformation of the world outlook. Only by cherishing a strong desire to transform the world outlook in transforming the objective world and also transforming our own subjective world can we in the course of investigation and study make a patient and conscientious observation of conditions, think hard and work out laws from objectively existing things as a guide to our action. And only in this way can we in the course of practice examine whether our standpoints, viewpoints and methods are correct and whether our ideas, plans and measures are right and continuously overcome proletarian ideas and idealism and metaphysics to make our own subjective world catch up with the rapidly developing objective situation and transform ourselves into vanguard fighters in the continuing revolution under the proletarian dictatorship.

To oppose subjective idealism and promote the style of investigation and study in a big way is a struggle between two classes, two lines and two world outlooks. Only by adhering to Chairman Mao's teaching, "Read and study conscientiously and master Marxism" and associate the practice of the major three revolutionary campaigns with the conscientious study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought and make a systematic and close investigation of our surroundings and a study of history and the status quo in a down-to-earth manner can we in the course of work correctly implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and triumphantly carry out various fighting tasks put forward at the Party's 9th National Congress and at the first and second plenary sessions of the 9th CCP Central Committee.

* * *

REMOLDING OF EDUCATED YOUTH

Energetically Strengthen Ideological Political Work for Down-at-the-Countryside Young Intellectuals

- The CCP committee of Tafeng hsien, Kiangsu Province, leads young intellectuals to take big strides forward along the road of integration with workers and peasants and conducts penetrating investigations and studies in a serious effort to sum up experiences

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 15, 1971)

(NCNA dispatch from Nanking, August 14) The Party committee of Tafeng hsien, Kiangsu Province, has conducted investigations and studies in depth and seriously summed up experiences. This further strengthens ideological-political work for down-at-the-countryside young intellectuals and continuously raises their consciousness of class struggle and two-line struggle. They are being guided in taking a big stride forward along the road of integration with workers and peasants.

Since 1968, in enthusiastic response to Chairman Mao's great call, "It is highly imperative for young intellectuals to go to the countryside to receive re-education from poor and lower-middle peasants," a large number of young intellectuals from Shanghai, Nanking, Wuhsi, Suchow and other cities have come over to the countryside of Tafeng hsien on the shore of the Yellow Sea to settle down with production teams. Over the past two years and more, thanks to re-education from poor and lower-middle peasants, the broad masses of young intellectuals have applied themselves to living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and received tempering in the three major revolutionary struggles. A tremendous change has appeared in their spiritual outlook. Among the young intellectuals, some fine elements have been elected to leading squads at hsien, commune and brigade levels. Meanwhile, a number of young intellectuals have gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party or the Chinese Communist Youth League.

With the young intellectuals mellowing, the leading squads at various levels of Tafeng hsien further strengthen their education and training. But some cadres held that they were close to perfection in re-education with the young intellectuals conditioned to rural labor and rural living habits and convinced and satisfied ideologically and won over to the side of the poor and lower-middle peasants.

To tackle living ideas of this sort, the Party committee of Tafeng hsien studied a series of teachings by Chairman Mao on re-education for young intellectuals. A number of cadres led by responsible comrades of the hsien Party committee penetrated into the world of poor and lower-middle peasants and young intellectuals to conduct investigations and studies and apply the "one dividing into two" viewpoint to sum up achievements and experiences in re-education work.

In the course of investigation and study, they saw for themselves such a situation as this: Despite a rapid process of maturing, some young intellectuals after being admitted to the leading squad or assigned to various tasks slackened their own ideological remolding. Also some young intellectuals considered themselves nearly "perfectly tempered" and qualified for "graduation" as they contented themselves with just getting horny-handed and sun-tanned. Still some communes and brigades due to slackened re-education for young intellectuals made themselves an easy target of attack for the class enemy and non-proletarian ideas, with the result that some individual youths got misled and disoriented.

A process of investigation and study made everyone understand deeply that the idea of getting close to perfection in re-education for young intellectuals was a metaphysical viewpoint and that to put the implementation of Chairman Mao's great directive on a really solid basis and train young intellectuals to be reliable successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause, we must apply the "one dividing into two" viewpoint in a constant analysis of the prevailing conditions for young intellectuals' re-education and lay hold of new problems appearing in the process of their re-education in a continuous effort to strengthen their ideological-political work.

On the basis of raised awareness, the leading squads at various levels aroused the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants to the full in a further effort to strengthen re-education for young intellectuals. Splendid results were achieved. Their approach boils down to the following:

(1) The broad masses of young intellectuals are taught to take poor and lower-middle peasants as examples in a continuous effort to find out the gaps in ideological revolutionization and shatter the idea of arrogance and self-complacency. The aim is to raise further the consciousness for re-education on the part of the poor and lower-middle peasants.

Among the young intellectuals, some hold that "we have fed and clad ourselves the way the poor and lower-middle peasants do and have not fallen behind in work. What more can be expected of us in learning?" The Party committee of T'eng hsien opines that such an idea points to some young intellectuals' superficial understanding of the road of integration with workers and peasants.

To counter such a living idea, the hsien Party committee and the leadership at various levels seriously organized the broad masses of young intellectuals to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings. This made them fully realize that the process of remolding the world outlook was a protracted and arduous task. Meanwhile, they were organized to hold a discussion on such points as whether receiving re-education from poor and lower-middle peasants was a lifetime or a transient affair, whether self-ideological remolding was the beginning or the end of it, and so on. They were helped to sum up what had been gained in receiving re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants and to find out the gaps between them and the poor and lower-middle peasants. This made them realize deeply that of

one thousand and one gaps, ideological revolutionzation prevailed as the dominating one. Only by devoting our whole life to being little pupils of poor and lower-middle peasants can we really absorb the fine qualities of poor and lower-middle peasants.

To go a step further in making a good job of re-education of young intellectuals, the leading cadres at various levels of the hsien attained the object of "three refusals to leave," i.e., refusal to leave the countryside without having taken a look at the young intellectual groups, refusal to leave without having ascertained the ideological state of young intellectuals and refusal to leave without having solved the problems unearthed. The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants also made a regular practice of giving young intellectuals the benefit of lectures and comments, affirming their achievements, pointing out their shortcomings and helping them patiently. To find out in time the ideological gaps between young intellectuals and poor and lower-middle peasants, they adopted the "short-term live-in" formula by breaking out of the young intellectual group to head separately for poor and lower-middle peasants' homes to eat, live, study and labor with them. From one concrete thing to another, they acquired the fine qualities of poor and lower-middle peasants.

(2) We must help the young intellectuals leading squads to doggedly take up collective productive labor and achieve the aim of "three non-departures." Some young intellectuals placed in the leading squad or assigned certain tasks erroneously held that the fact of being given an assignment was the equivalent of a "graduation certificate." So they were more inclined to educate others than otherwise, their concept of re-education from poor and lower-middle peasants weakened. They had also less time for collective productive labor. They set greater store on the comforts of life. Their spirit of fighting amidst hardship was at a low ebb.

To counter these points, the leadership at various levels organized the young intellectuals to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "We must take care to keep them from departing from the masses and from production while on their regular jobs." This made them realize that though changed in rank, they must remain unchanged in the spirit of being little pupils of the poor and lower-middle peasants; that under changed circumstances, they must remain unchanged in their style of fighting amidst hardship; that under changed conditions, they must remain unchanged in their attitude of active participation in collective productive labor.

To insure their living up to the demand for persistent collective labor and attaining the object of "three non-departures," the leadership at various levels, having regard for actual conditions, tried every means to place them in jobs in their own teams to give play to their role on the spot.

For those young intellectuals given assignments away from their teams, conditions were eneregetically created for their return to their relevant teams to do labor and their return to the young intellectual group for the purpose of leading an organized life, unfolding criticism and self-criticism, and briefing the poor and lower-middle peasants on their own state of thinking and receiving comments.

In the meantime, the poor and lower-middle peasants maintain close ties with the units where young intellectuals are undertaking their assignments. The aim is to act in coordination and work jointly toward proper re-education for young intellectuals.

After being appointed a farming-study [time divided between farming and classroom lecturing] teacher, young intellectual Chou Feng-ch'i of the 5th production team of Lunghsi brigade of Sanlung commune, took doing labor as an extra burden, and though she went back to work in the team on her holidays, she was not so keen on grimy and heavy work as in the past. At a young intellectual groups' livelihood meeting, she exposed her own thinking in real life. With the help of the poor and lower-middle peasants and her comrades, she came to understand that only by consciously and continuously devoting herself to collective productive labor could she make a continuous process of remolding her world outlook and stimulating her ideological revolutionization. Thereafter, she devoted her holidays to active collective productive labor and also eked out time to join the comrades of the whole group in collecting weeds for the production team. She won the praise of the poor and lower-middle peasants.

(3) The leadership at various levels makes a constant analysis of young intellectuals' living ideas prevailing under different conditions and doggedly insists on positive education and prudent attention to work, by laying hold of problems indicative of a tendency. The hsien makes two major checks of re-education work for young intellectuals every year. Various communes and brigades call regular young intellectuals' forums. The leadership at various levels also associates central tasks with a constant practice of going deep amidst young intellectual groups to ascertain the political-ideological state of young intellectuals and makes a serious analysis and study thereof. To counter problems indicative of a tendency, political-ideological education is strengthened.

In the course of practice, they found out through groping that when confronted with natural disasters young intellectuals often developed some fear that made them shrink from a hard life and from difficulties. When they went back to the city on visits to relatives on festive occasions, young intellectuals were also liable to come under the influence of outmoded ideas and old habits and influences. The hsien Party committee held that the different living ideas appearing under different conditions among young intellectuals reported in a concentrated way their wavering in following the road of integration with workers and peasants. We must lay firm hold of such problems indicative of a tendency and take the initiative to conduct political-ideological education in a continuous effort to raise the young intellectuals' consciousness of class struggle and two-line struggle.

With a purpose in mind, they constantly organized young intellectuals to launch such activities as learning the heroic deeds of Chin Hsün-hua, Shen Hsiu-ch'in and other comrades. Meanwhile, revolutionary mass criticism was unfolded in a repeated process of criticizing renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary sinister trash such as the

"idea of studying to be an official" and the "idea of going down to the countryside to get gilded," etc. This enabled the young intellectuals to further foster the idea of "striking root in the countryside with an unwavering will and placing our whole life in the hands of the Party."

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CREATIVE WRITING

Creative Writing Level Considerably Raised Thanks to a Good Study-Discussion-Writing-Criticism Formula

by

Hui T'ung-wen (会同文)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 19, 1971)

Recently, the CCP committee of Hunan Province together with hsien Party committees and hsien revolutionary committees ran a creative writing study class on literature and art for one term. They adopted the study-discussion-writing-criticism approach which means studying Chairman Mao's thinking on literature and art and the experience in creating model revolutionary plays; discussing the subjects of writing and weaving acquired material into stories which are told for the benefit of all with a view to filling them out and enriching their contents and to gradual improvement; then taking up the pen in the practice of writing; and finally prodding everyone into making criticism and a repeated process of alterations and revisions. Such an approach has given everyone a profound education in Chairman Mao's revolutionary line for literature and art and a practical training in the writing of literature and art. This goes a long way toward a heightened level of creative writing.

At the outset, the comrades attending the study class were not untouched with numerous living ideas. Those with total lack of experience in the writing field had a feeling of shrinking from difficulties and regarded writing as a mysterious process. They held that "such a bowl of rice is not meant for us." Those who had had writing experience felt the spare-time writing effort something not worth their while or had the fear that inferior products would subject them to criticism. Out of personal interest or sheer curiosity, some other comrades took creative writing as only something fresh and fascinating.

To counter these living ideas, the study class organized everyone in the conscientious study of Chairman Mao's brilliant work, "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," "Summary of Forum on Literary and Art Work in the Armed Forces Called by Comrade Chiang Ch'ing at the Request of Comrade Lin Piao," and other literary works. The study class unfolded revolutionary mass criticism and vigorously criticized the reactionary bourgeois theory of human nature and the idea of cultural work being fraught with danger. Everyone was led in an effort to understand the importance of revolutionary literature and art in consolidating the proletarian dictatorship and understand the role of revolutionary literature and art in boosting the three major revolutionary movements and in stimulating the ideological revolutionization of people. Thus everyone came to understand that the creation of revolutionary literature and art is a need of the proletarian revolutionary cause. Everyone said, "To seize political power, we rely upon two rods [pen and rifle]; to consolidate the political regime we also

count on two rods. For the revolution, the workers, peasants and soldiers apply themselves to wielding the pen, and will never cease fighting so long as there is a breath of life."

In solving the above problem, the study class cited typical cases to guide the students--cases which gave everyone quite a jolt. Comrade Chang Mei-kuei, secretary of the Party branch of Chienshe brigade of Lienshan commune, personally worked in the literary and art field and constantly helped the comrades of the writing group with suggested themes and proper guidance. He took up the pen himself. To meet the deadlines to suit the convenience of the propaganda center, he often went without sleep throughout the night after a day's work, preparing theatrical programs. From practice he came to understand that to preach Mao Tse-tung's thought and consolidate the proletarian literary and art position in the countryside, we must take up writing.

Comrade Chang Ju-ching of Pingts'un commune had a low cultural level and had a lot to do at home. But for over ten years, he never broke the routine of spare-time writing in the literary and art field. Once, his wife handed him ¥0.50 for the purchase of salt. When he thought that all his manuscript paper had been used up, he used the money to buy paper instead. Exasperatingly his wife said, "You are having your dishes without salt." With a chuckle, Chang Ju-ching said, "Without salt the dishes still give taste all right. People can't live without the benefit of Mao Tse-tung's thought!"

Through a discussion-application process involving such typical cases, the comrades of the study class came to understand that to persist in spare-time writing in the literary and art field, we must foster the idea of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers and must strive to be loyal fighters in the implementation and defense of Chairman Mao's revolutionary literary and art line.

Through studying the experience in writing model revolutionary theatrical works and applying such experience to one's own writing practice, the study class solved the following three problems: selection of subjects of writing and affirmation of the main themes; processing of materials with a view to the weaving of a story; giving prominence to heroes by every means.

By selecting subjects of writing and affirming the main themes, we mean taking Mao Tse-tung's thought as a weapon in selecting from a large amount of material what is most capable of reflecting the revolutionary character of the workers, peasants and soldiers and reflecting the spirit of the era. When first hunting for material, some comrades often failed to lay hold of anything to write on or lay hold of it accurately. To counter this, everyone was organized to study Chairman Mao's teachings: The life led by the people "is the only endless and inexhaustible source of material for all literature and art"; "Subject all perceptual data to a process of sifting that separates the essence from the dross and truths from falsehoods and working and improving on it step by step, inside and out."

These and other teachings criticized such fallacies as "opposition to the fixing of a theme" spread by the "four villains," including Chou Yang. Everyone's ability to apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in observing life was raised.

For instance, in discussing the subject of writing, a comrade told of an old lady who in response to a scrap iron and copper collection campaign walked several tens of li to hand over four ounces of scrap iron to the supply and sales cooperative. At the outset, some people took this as a trifling thing and not worth writing about. After an analysis and discussion, everyone came to understand that four ounces of scrap iron meant little but reflected here was the commendable idea of poor and lower-middle peasants devoted to fighting amidst hardship and building the country industriously and thriftily in response to the Party's call. The subject matter though limited in appearance ranged over a wide field ideologically and was worth writing about.

By polishing the materials and weaving a story, we mean improving on and weaving into a story the essence of selected subject matter, which is told at a meeting for the benefit of all. At the outset, restricted by the limitations of real-life people and events, many comrades presented works with drab and unvarying scenes and with figures confined to a tight little world. Some failed to achieve the aim of singing the praise of heroes but on the contrary put heroes in an unfavorable light.

To counter such a problem, everyone was organized to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "Life reflected in literary and art works may and should be more uplifting, more forceful, more concentrated, more representative and more perfect than in real life and thus more general in nature." The theory of "portrayal of real life" advocated by the "four villains" including Chou Yang was vigorously criticized.

In the light of the experience about revolutionary model theatrical works being inspired by real life and yet presented in a more elevated form, the comrades subjected their self-written stories to a comparison. They came to understand that revolutionary literature and art should be based on real life and yet not restricted by the limitations of real-life people and events. Only in this way could they turn out new-type literary and art works both representative and inspiring.

By giving prominence to heroes by every means, we mean achieving the object of "three prominences," as in the case of the model revolutionary theatrical works: prominence to positive figures among all personages; prominence to heroic figures among positive personages; prominence to the main heroes among heroic figures. In writing, some comrades often came out with works that struck a balance somewhere in between and made no difference between the main and the secondary, persons and events. Some comrades even played up the negative figures and devoted more scenes to secondary figures than to the main ones.

To counter such a problem, everyone was organized to study Chairman Mao's teachings such as, "Revolutionary literature and art should produce various figures based on actual life to help the masses push history forward"; "We should also portray shortcomings in works and negative figures but such portrayals can be only incidental to the bright side of a story and cannot assume proportions on a so-called '50-50' basis." The theory of "writing on 'middle' characters" advocated by the "four villains" including Chou Yang was vigorously criticized. Everyone was made to understand that whether we could give proletarian heroic figures a proper portrayal was something that decided which side we stood on and the major question of whom to serve. In giving heroic figures a good portrayal, an important point is to focus heroic figures on the crest of the wave of class struggle and on the height of contradictions. Some comrades were afraid of presenting conflicts and contradictions and were prone to create out of imagination some contradictory phenomena unconnected with real life such as those arising from guessing and from misunderstanding. Or they flatly presented the story the way it happened without dramatizing it. Thus the heroic figures portrayed could not strike people as ones of flesh and blood or as inspiring and uplifting characters.

Through study and writing practice in the study class this term, the spare-time literary and art workers have acquired a deeper understanding of Chairman Mao's ideas on literature and art and raised their level of writing. Everyone feels that such a study class is a good answer to practical problems. The comrades are determined to create works appealing to the workers, peasants and soldiers under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line for literature and art.

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MINING

Everybody Lends a Hand to the Manufacture of Mining Equipment

by

Yin Chi-p'ing (伊继平)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 14, 1971)

To strengthen the idea of the over-all situation, criticize and repudiate the tyranny of rules and regulations, break down the boundaries between industries and specialized divisions of labor so that everyone lends a hand in rapidly making mining equipment under the unified planning of the state is an extremely important question for the current large-scale battle on the mining front.

To transform natural mineral deposits into raw materials for the metallurgical industry, it is necessary to go through a series of complex production processes and to use a large quantity of complex mining equipment. Equipment is needed for scraping, excavation, transportation, pulverization of mineral ore, spherical grinding, ore dressing, sintering, and even ventilation and water draining.

As a result of sabotage by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of "grasping the middle to actuate the two ends" pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and company in the past, not only mining development, but the manufacturing of mining equipment too, was affected. At present, everybody has raised his consciousness of line struggle and is desirous of vigorously waging a battle for mining. Therefore, to speed up the development and manufacturing of mining machines to provide the mines with more and better equipment has become an urgent task for the machine industry.

How can we manufacture more and better mining equipment? Some people consider that the majority of mining equipment is heavy and complex and such equipment cannot be produced well by ordinary machine works, and so we must start all over again to build new plants in order to raise the capability of manufacturing mining equipment. Such a notion is incorrect. It is necessary to build a number of medium-sized and small plants for making mining equipment according to plan for the purpose of benefiting the development of mining industry and improving the disposition of industry. However, we must see that the construction of new plants needs not only large sums of investment but also a long period of time and may not be able to meet the urgent need of vigorously waging the battle in mining. Therefore, to fully tap the potentiality of the existing machine-building industry and to rely on everybody lending a hand to the manufacture of mining equipment is the best method for developing mining machines and for raising the production capability of mining machines with greater, faster, better, and more economical results.

Various areas of our country have a considerable number of machine works, and factories of other industries also possess a quite respectable capability for machine-building. Our practice has proven that we were able to "create a production force" as pointed out by Marx and were able to turn out heavy and complex mining machinery without specialized mining machine works, if we broke down the boundaries between industries and specialized divisions of labor and got these forces organized so that everybody lent a hand in carrying out mutual coordination.

Changchow municipality of Kiangsu Province had no mining machine works, but relying on the masses' coordination among over ten industries including the machine industry, chemical industry, textile industry, radio industry, and handicraft industry to turn out a specially large-size shaft-excavating drilling machine. This is effective evidence. The whole of Kiangsu Province had few mining machine works, but they organized all the machine processing strength of various industries under unified leadership and over-all planning. They did not build new plants but merely relied on everybody's cooperation to swiftly turn out capability for producing mining machinery and rapidly produced various types of mining equipment such as winnowing machines, rock loading machines, spherical grinding machines, sintering machines, and shaft-excavating drilling machines. This is more forceful evidence. Indeed, the method of "using one corner of each factory to make coordination with one hundred factories; and producing one part of a product by each factory to form a production line of one hundred factories" fully manifested the power of socialist mass coordination.

For the purpose of raising the production capability of mining equipment, we must comply with Chairman Mao's teaching: "Let local organs manage more affairs under the unified planning of the Central government" in order to penetratingly criticize and repudiate dictatorship in every channel of the country's machine industry, criticize and repudiate various types of departmentalism, and strengthen socialist mass coordination. All factories possessing machine processing capability must proceed from the over-all revolutionary situation, lend support to the battle of mining simultaneously with the fulfillment of state plans, actively undertake coordination tasks, and develop and establish new coordination relationships. We must also take care that an existing coordination relationship is not discontinued at will prior to the establishment of a new coordination relationship.

In manufacturing mining equipment, we must also pay attention to the problem of assembly into whole sets. Some people figured that "with major machines in our hands, the assembly into sets should have no worry" but this way of thinking is one-sided. We must see that quite a few products for assembly into sets are very complex in designing and manufacturing, which, if not grasped firmly, would cause a situation of "failure in assembly into sets and would render major machines useless." If we have only major machines without assembling them into sets, and when we lack certain products for assembly into sets, then the major machines would remain idle, being without production capability for a long time, and could not play their role. To handle such major machines is by no means "free from worries in

making assembly into sets" but is "full of worries" to make assembly. Hence, we must pay attention to the comprehensive balancing of major machines and products for assembly into sets when making plans and arrangements. We must attain the goal of making simultaneous target-setting when carrying out production organization; and we must insure the requirement of assembling mining machines into sets when making distribution of production. Thus, we can enable the manufactured mining equipment to play its timely role in mining construction.

We hope the broad staff and workers on the machine industrial front of the country will fully develop their own activeness and creativeness like the workers of Kiangsu Province, under the unified leadership and disposition of local Party organizations, so as to provide the mines with equipment of large quantity and high efficiency, and to earn new merit in waging a battle on the mining front.

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Criticize and Repudiate "Dictatorship of Rules and Regulations" Vigorously Manufacture Mining Machinery

- Machine industrial department of Changchow municipality makes joint and coordinated effort to serve the mines

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 14, 1971)

Amid the fervent upsurge in waging the battle of mining in the whole country, Changchow municipal revolutionary committee of Kiangsu Province leads the machine industrial department in criticizing and repudiating "dictatorship of rules and regulations;" unfolding socialist coordination, it gradually organized the strength of a group of local machine works, carried out unified planning and simultaneous construction, and made over-all arrangement to provide more and better equipment to the mines.

In the sphere of developing the mining machine industry, Changchow municipality walked down a tortuous path. During the upsurge in the great leap forward in 1958, a number of machine works of Changchow municipality tapped potentialities, lent a hand themselves to designing and manufacturing mining equipment. The Transformer Plant turned out electric cars for industrial and mining purposes, the Forging Plant turned out internal-combustion-engine vehicles for mining purposes, and a machine repair plant produced trucks for the mines.

However, renegade, hidden traitor, and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and company absurdly remarked: "Changchow has no mines, and what do you produce mining machinery for?" and accused them of not engaging in appropriate undertakings, and ordered them to stop operations.

In 1969 relevant departments of the upper level ordered the Changchow Transformer Plant to trial produce 20-ton under-shaft electric cars for industrial and mining purposes, according to the requirement of mining construction. After the transmission of the tasks, the plant considered it as "extra burdens" and "inappropriate undertakings" and was unwilling to accept the task due to the fact that the remaining pernicious influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in the ideology of individual leadership members had not been eliminated.

Should they accept this task or shouldn't they? The plant sent groups of workers to visit and inspect mines at various places. In a mining area, they found that large quantity of ore could not be shipped out due to lack of transport machinery and local leadership had to mobilize several thousand of the masses to climb mountains and carry ore. Workers of the mine said to comrades of the transformer plant: "How we wish for an electric car of our own!" After their return from the visit, the plant unfolded revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation. The workers said emotionally: "What they called extra burdens and inappropriate undertakings are mining construction needed by the state and needed by the over-all situation. We must trial produce the 20-ton under-shaft electric car for

industrial and mining purposes and contribute our efforts to the development of mining construction." They immediately made a start to give prominence to indigenous methods, utilized simple equipment to trial produce over 20 sets of indigenous equipment. It took them only half a year to succeed in the trial production of the country's first 20-ton under-shaft electric car for industrial and mining purposes.

Changchow Municipal Revolutionary Committee also organized and pooled the existing strength of machine processing industry to undertake socialist coordination and to serve the mines. Due to the requirement of developing mining industry, this municipality intended to build a specially large shaft-excavating drilling machine. The heaviest machine component of this drilling machine weighed 40-50 tons. To manufacture such a large machine would cause numerous difficulties to Changchow whose foundation of machine industry was not too strong. Responsible comrades of the municipal revolutionary committee personally took command, held classes for the study of Mao Tse-tung's thought, established the viewpoint of the over-all situation, overcame departmentalism, broke down industrial barriers, and organized a coordinated contingent comprising over ten industries and forty units including machine industry, chemical industry, textile industry, radio industry and handicraft industry. The Chishuyen Rolling Stock Plant which produced locomotives took the initiative to undertake the task of producing over 100 tons of forged components of the large drilling machine.

They worked night and day, waging battles continuously in order to speed up the production pace. The unit which undertook the task of manufacturing the shaft structure of the drilling machine was a small plant. The shaft structure of the drilling machine was tall and was too big to be housed by the plant. They tore down the wall and the space was still not enough for it. They finally moved the shaft-structure to the roadway to carry on the work and fulfilled the task with marked results. The course from design to completion of this specially large shaft-excavating drilling machine took them only five months and this fully expressed the incomparable power of socialist coordination.

Changchow municipality also went through struggles with regard to how to manufacture machines that suit our country's particular characteristics of mining production. The struggle was centered around whether they should imitate or create? Some people considered that our technical conditions were inferior and we lacked experience, and that we could hardly succeed in "imitating," let alone making "creation." Changchow Municipal Metallurgical Mechanical and Electrical Manufacturing Plant underwent extremely violent struggle between the two ideologies when trial producing a 15-ton dump-truck.

With a view to lending assistance to them, the upper level allocated a foreign "sample truck" to them. Some comrades asserted that "it's safer to copy the design than taking risks." The broad workers resolutely opposed this conservative ideology of trailing behind at a snail's pace. They formed a "three-in-one" designing team to penetrate into mining areas to conduct actual observation. Seeing the shortcomings of the "sample truck"--

its body was too long, it was not easily maneuverable, its axle was liable to break down and it was likely to overturn, they decided to break down foreign conventions and produce trucks for mining of a Chinese style. People responsible for designing the truck-head included a blacksmith, a lathe worker and a technician. They carved with timber and patched with mud to turn out a model of the driving box and finally turned out the truck-head and the driving box after repeatedly canvassing opinions from the workers. The worker masses also dissected the heart of the truck--the engine--in order to increase its power efficiency and raise the ignition capability under the condition of not increasing its size and weight. In June last year the China-produced Changchiang brand 15-ton dump-truck for mining purposes was victoriously born.

One type of internal-combustion-engine vehicle for mining purposes produced by Changchow Internal Combustion Engine Plant was capable of running above the shaft but could not enter the galleries due to its bulky car body. Having learned of the mines' urgent need of internal-combustion-engine vehicles for the galleries, the workers of this plant devised numerous methods to innovate upon the original designs of their products. Some said: "Internal-combustion-engine vehicles handle mineral ores every day and they should be big and bulky and should not be changed." The workers did not listen to this theory and decided to produce more advanced motor vehicles for the mines. Eight workers defied difficulties and carried out over 60 experiments. They finally changed the bulky cog-wheel transmission installation into fluid-pressure transmission installation to enable the internal-combustion-engine vehicles to run inside the galleries, forcefully lending support to the mining construction.

- Reporting Unit of Changchow Municipal Revolutionary Committee, and Jen-min Jih-pao Reporter

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OBITUARY

Min Kang-hou Passes Away

(NCNA-English Peking, August 21, 1971)

min kang-hou, member of the standing committee of the fourth national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference and member of the standing committee of the central committee of the china democratic league and director of the organizational department of the league, died of illness in peking on august 18 at the age of 67, after failing to respond to medical treatment.

the offices of the national committee of the c.p.p.c.c. and of the c.d.l. central committee held a ceremony at the papaoshan revolutionary martyrs' cemetery this afternoon to pay last respects to min kang-hou.

PUBLICATIONS

Two Volumes of "Complete Works of Marx and Engels" Printed in Chinese

(NCNA-English Peking, August 23, 1971)

the 35th and 37th volumes of the "complete works of marx and engels", translated into chinese by the bureau for the translation of marx-engels-lenin-stalin's works under the central committee of the communist party of china, have been published by the people's publishing house to meet the needs of the cadres, workers, peasants and soldiers throughout the country in their study of marxism-leninism.

the two books are being distributed by the hsinhua bookstores in various parts of the country.

GEOLOGICAL EXPLORATIONS

Northwest China Geological Team Locates Drinking Water for Mountainous Region

(NCNA-English Yinchuan, August 23, 1971)

a geological team on the arid loess highlands in the southern part of the ningsia hui autonomous region has located drinking water for the local people of hui and han nationalities. this resulted from repeated investigations and surveys. the people no longer have to depend, as they did for centuries, on rain water for themselves and their herds. local people praise the team as "sent by chairman mao".

the 15 workers and technicians came to this arid mountainous loess area in 1960. it had limited amounts of underground water, nearly all of which was highly saline and bitter. before liberation the labouring people often crossed mountains

to bring in water from dozens of kilometres away. the water shortage in some places was so acute that the people had to flee with their livestock.

in new china mao tsetung thought illuminates the mountainous area. the poor and lower-middle peasants got organized and by dint of their collective strength they dug pits and built dams to detain rain water and fought hard against drought. but the amount of drinkable water found underground was still insufficient to serve the people and enable them to expand farming and stockbreeding.

the people were overjoyed at the arrival of the team. the poor and lower-middle peasants told them about the difficulties arising from the shortage of water and asked them to locate some. this spurred the workers and technicians who transmitted the requests of the local people to higher levels on many occasions. but, under the influence of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, some bourgeois technical authorities of the geological department, proceeding from the idealist theory of knowledge, arbitrarily declared it "impossible to find underground drinking water in a big sea of undrinkable water". even when the local geological group found a well in kuyuan county that yielded potable water, they compelled the workers to pull out the steel casing-pipe and blocked up the drilled hole under the pretext of "preventing surface water from pouring in to confuse underground water layers".

during the great proletarian cultural revolution members of the geological team angrily denounced the crimes of liu shao-chi and the bourgeois technical authorities who ignored the suffering of the masses. the team members conscientiously studied chairman mao's three constantly read articles and "on practice" and "on contradiction". they criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist trash and the bourgeois idealist and metaphysical viewpoint of denying the existence of drinkable water. in line with chairman mao's teaching "serve the people whole-heartedly" they firmly geared their hydrogeological work to the needs of the people so as to find underground drinkable water.

in line with chairman mao's viewpoint that practice is primary, the team party branch sent out several groups to some places of different geological types and typical water-showing points to make careful investigations.

in the koutan production brigade of the machiakaochuang commune on the edge of the ordos highlands the peasants dug more than 20 wells in a 1,000 square metre area. some wells had drinkable water, while others did not. when an investigation group came to the place they made a preliminary survey of the terrain and the formation of the strata but failed to find differences. they held an on-the-spot class to study chairman mao's teaching in the article "on contradiction": "every form of motion contains within itself its own particular contradiction. this particular contradiction constitutes the particular essence which distinguishes one thing from another." they applied this viewpoint in making a concrete analysis of the drinkable water in a big area of undrinkable water. they said that the existence of such water signified that there must be specific conditions and laws for its formation. once these conditions and laws were recognized, it would be possible to work out methods for locating drinkable water.

therefore, they went to live and work in the sandstorm-swept place near the wells and went down every well to make detailed observations. in order to ascertain the direction of the flow of the underground drinkable water they would sometimes stay in cold muddy water for hours on end. repeated observation and investigation gave no clue as to where the underground drinkable water in the wells came from or went to. the drinkable water was scattered at points or in short lines. the geological team thought that the drinkable water underground might have been formed through the permeation of rain. then they experimented in digging more wells while interviewing many local people to understand the historical changes of the strata. they found out that the location of the drinkable water well had been a ditch 30 years earlier. wherever it rained, the water accumulated on the ground converged there. later the ditch was filled up with silt and the local people dug out drinkable water there. several other investigation groups also arrived at the same conclusion. this leap in the knowledge gave great inspiration to the members of the team and strengthened their determination to locate drinking water. later, through many observations and tests to contrast the composition of drinkable and undrinkable water they found out that the undrinkable water in the vicinity of drinkable water was desalted through gravitational differentiation and the effect of temperature difference of the ground surface. it constantly replenished the underground drinkable water. this increased their store of information. on the basis of this they returned to the place where no water had been found before and dug wells of drinkable water for the people.

in september and october 1970 the geological team went to the mountain where lochuan commune was located. not a single well had been dug there before. the team dug three experimental wells at one locality but failed to find drinkable water.

they had to determine whether there was any drinkable water. the party branch secretary of the team led the members in re-studying chairman mao's teachings in "on practice". they said that correct knowledge can only be arrived at through repeated practice and stressed the necessity of making clear the commune's geological situation. in a few days they gathered many data and local proverbs for locating water.

the support of the people inspired them. braving biting wind in the depth of winter they climbed mountains, travelled all over the commune's gullied land and made a detailed study of the terrain, soil and plants. finally they grasped the hydrogeological law of the locality. in the past year they have dug more than 40 wells for the commune and these in the main met the needs for drinking water of the people and their herds. in previous summers most of the commune's livestock had to be driven down from the mountain for watering and the production teams used one third of their labour power to bring up water on donkeys.

in the light of chairman mao's teaching "the masses are the real heroes", the geological team fully aroused the people for a drive to locate drinkable water. wherever they went, the members formed three-in-one groups with the local poor and lower-middle peasants to study chairman mao's works, make revolutionary mass criticism and strive to locate water. they also convened many meetings to talk over their experience in locating water and digging wells and this stimulated the mass drive.

whenever the geological team went to a commune or a production team it first dug one or two wells by way of example and drew a diagram of the drinkable water-showing points, the terrain and objects on the ground with easily understood illustrious so that the local people could dig the wells themselves. now wherever the team goes the local people can dig out drinkable water wells, based on such diagrams.

MEDICINE

Peking Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine Achieves Success in Curing Traumatic Paraplegia

(NCNA-English Peking, August 23, 1971)

guided by our great leader chairman mao's proletarian line in health work, medical workers of the peking hospital of traditional chinese medicine have achieved initial success in curing traumatic paraplegia (paralysis of the legs and lower part of the body caused by injury) by combining traditional chinese and western medicine. bourgeois authorities had arbitrarily judged this ailment "incurable".

of the 151 paraplegia patients treated by the hospital over the past two years, 124 can now walk with crutches and 15 walk witnout any aid. eight have gone back to their work posts.

this paralysis of the limbs is caused by traumatic fracture of the patient's spine, which results in damaging of spinal nerves. before the great proletarian cultural revolution, many paraplegia patients were denied treatment by hospitals under the pernicious influence of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in medical and health work. they became bed-ridden. serious complications often followed after long inactivity and the patients' lives were endangered.

"this question of 'for whom?' is fundamental; it is a question of principle." medical workers of the hospital of traditional chinese medicine followed this teaching of chairman mao's and were determined to help these patients stand up and walk again.

in order to smash the metaphysical viewpoint that paraplegia is "incurable", they conscientiously studied chairman mao's teaching "the movement of change in the world of objective reality is never-ending and so is man's cognition of truth through practice." they recognized that there is no absolutely "incurable" disease and that people who are determined to learn through practice can grasp the laws of overcoming diseases step by step in the course of struggle against them. a paraplegia multiple treatment group was formed in march 1969 to solve the problem of this difficult ailment, under the leadership of the hospital revolutionary committee and the workers' and people's liberation army men's mao tsetung thought propaganda team.

in the course of treating paraplegia the medical workers combined methods of traditional chinese medicine with modern medical knowledge and tried their best to make the patient's remaining spinal nerves play the maximum role. the damaged portion recovered quickly and the patient's paralyzed limbs gradually functioned again.

in search for new acupuncture points and new methods of treatment, the medical workers often experimented needling on themselves. they worked out a new treatment of paraplegia by deep needling on the nerve root. through studying and summing up experience constantly, they trial-produced a new kind of pill for traumatic paraplegia. because the ingredients are toxic the medical workers tried it themselves many times to determine its properties, the safe dosage and medical effect. now the pills are being used to good effect.

chairman mao teaches: "it (materialist dialectics) holds that external causes are the condition of change and internal causes are the basis of change, and that external causes become operative through internal causes." the medical workers consistently used chairman mao's brilliant philosophic thinking as their guiding principle and made every effort to bring the patient's positive factors into play. the patients were able to display their subjective initiative instead of being passive as before. the medical workers studied chairman mao's works with the patients, helped them break the mental shackle of considering the disease as incurable, and strengthened their confidence in combating and overcoming the ailment.

they also used the viewpoint of "one divides into two" to analyse the relations between "rest" and "movement" and between the part and the whole. they recognized that since the patient's spine is damaged, relative inactivity is the principal aspect of the contradiction during treatment and bed rest is necessary for a period. but prolonged bed rest causes muscle wasting, joint stiffness, bedsores and general deterioration of the patient's health. after careful observation and analysis of many cases, they found out that the fibrous union of the broken bones usually takes place two weeks after a fracture and the soft tissues recover even quicker. they were of the opinion that the patients, depending on the physical condition and under strict safeguards, should use their limbs as early as possible, progressing from easier to more difficult movements, so as to help recover function. as for paraplegia patients bed-ridden for many years, the fractured spinal bone (vertebra) has healed and they have all the more reason to practise using their limbs in order to recover the function of sitting up, standing and walking. therefore, the medical workers did away with the old convention of long rest; they greatly shortened the time for bed rest and combined acupuncture treatment, medicine and exercise of the limbs to recover function.

old miner tung shan-yun suffered from paraplegia owing to a compression fracture of the 4th lumbar spine. when he arrived at the hospital his lower limbs were completely paralyzed and he needed help even to turn over in bed. with boundless loyalty to chairman mao and astonishing tenacity, he overcame pain and nausea and kept up his daily exercises. on the 38th day after his injury the old miner stood up. he is now able to walk and run without aid and to ride a bicycle. he has already returned to his work post. with tears in his eyes he said: "chairman mao has given me a new lease of life and enabled me to stand up again."

chang tien-tang suffered from paraplegia owing to fracture dislocation of the first and second lumbar vertebra with severe damage to the lowest part of the spinal cord (conus). he was bed-ridden for ten years. he is now able to walk with crutches after treatment and exercising his lower limbs for a period.

medical workers of the peking hospital of traditional chinese medicine are making further efforts to study and apply marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought in a living way, to criticize idealism and metaphysics and to sum up their experience conscientiously. they are determined to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers whole-heartedly and win still greater victories under chairman mao's revolutionary line.

TIMBER

South China Increases Timbering

(NCNA-English Kunming, August 22, 1971)

a forestry administration that can handle 100,000 cubic metres of timber a year was set up recently in the chinsha river forestry region on the yunnan plateau, one of the major forestry regions in southern china.

under the guidance of chairman mao's call "in industry, learn from taching", the workers of the forestry administration have displayed the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and built a timbering project with greater, faster, better and more economical results. they completed it in one and a half years instead of the three years scheduled.

the project consists of a 152-kilometre highway, an 80-kilometre-long communications line, a depot with a storage capacity of 40,000 cubic metres, six dressing yards and a dozen timber flumes.

housing covering 9,000 cubic metres has been built and about 80 hectares of land have been reclaimed for agriculture. large amounts of timber were dressed before the administration came into being. the administration has become an advanced example of forestry in yunnan province.

the chinsha river forestry region is in mountains four to five thousand metres above sea level, where fir, pine, larch and other trees have grown for hundreds of years. to open up the virgin forest, the provincial revolutionary committee decided in december 1969 to build the administration. braving severe cold, more than 900 revolutionary workers began to open up the region.

following chairman mao's great teaching "political work is the life-blood of all economic work", the administration revolutionary committee constantly organized the workers to make a living study and application of chairman mao's three constantly read articles and familiarized them with the advanced deeds of the taching oilfield workers who, displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, built the oilfield with great, faster, better and more economical results. the revolutionary committee also

told the workers of the significance of opening up forest areas. all this roused the workers' enthusiasm in overcoming difficulties.

a big bridge had to be built when the highway reached the bank of the chulo river. according to the rule, the first thing was to build a cofferdam to drain water and then to drive piles at the bottom of the river. though the river was not deep, the water was frozen. the workers lacked equipment and materials. if they started the work later because they waited for the things, the project would be delayed. a worker of yi nationality was the first to jump into the river to break up the ice and drive piles. inspired by his revolutionary spirit, the other workers did the same. and they soon built the bridge.

guided by chairman mao's three constantly read articles, the workers of the administration vied with each other in doing difficult jobs. they built winding highways on the mountains, creating favourable conditions for transporting timber to support socialist construction.

the administration followed chairman mao's great teaching "go all out, aim high and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" and sharply criticized the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace advocated by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. the administration persisted in taking the road of self-reliance and hard struggle and brought the initiative and creativeness of the workers into full play in the course of opening up the forest. the workers decided to make bark-stripping machines to do away with back-breaking labour. li fu-tang, a member of the administration revolutionary committee and a veteran worker, took the lead in making experiments. after two months of hard work they finally produced a semi-automatized machine which raised work efficiency more than ten times.

in order to get timber down the mountain as fast as possible, the workers were determined to break the convention saying tractors could not handle a load down an incline of more than 13 degrees. leading comrades of the revolutionary committee and a veteran tractor driver had a try on a slope with a tractor. they adopted some necessary measures and created advanced experience in moving timber on an incline of about 20 or 30 degrees, and this experience was soon popularized throughout the forest area.

the revolutionary workers used chairman mao's philosophic concepts to sum up the experience in working in the rainy season and felling 7,000 cubic metres of timber from may to september last year. this smashed the notion that the forest areas could not fell timber in this season. the provincial forest administration popularized their experience with good results.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Ministry of People's Defense Holds Grand Meeting in Honor of Chinese Military Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Tirana, Aug. 22, 1971)

the albanian ministry of people's defence held a grand meeting at the people's theatre here yesterday evening to give a rousing welcome to the military friendship delegation of the people's republic of china with li ten-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, as leader and tsao li-huai, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy commander of the chinese p.l.a. air force, as deputy leader. this meeting has once again fully demonstrated the unbreakable revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the two parties, two peoples and two armies of china and albania.

present at the meeting were kadri hazbiu, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and minister of domestic affairs; petrit dume, alternate member of the political bureau of the party central committee and chief of general staff of the people's army; hito cako, member of the party central committee and chief of the political department of the people's army; thoma deliana, minister of education and culture; rahman perllaku, deputy chief of general staff of the people's army; fadil pacrami, secretary of the tirana district committee of the party of labour; reiz malile, vice-minister of foreign affairs; sterjo spase, vice-chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society; and avni hakani, military attache of the albanian embassy in china.

present also were representatives of the commanders and fighters of the albanian people's army garrison in tirana district, functionaries of government institutions, workers of industrial enterprises and mass organizations in the capital.

liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania, staff members of the chinese embassy and representatives of chinese engineering and technical personnel here also attended the meeting.

a huge portrait of comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, and a huge portrait of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, were hung on the backdrop of the rostrum; and there was a slogan reading: "long live the fraternal militant friendship between the albanian and chinese peoples and armies exclamation" streamers in the hall were inscribed with the following slogans: "long live the central committee of the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha exclamation" and "long live the communist party of china headed by comrade mao tsetung exclamation"

as comrade li teh-sheng, comrade tsao li-huai and other members of the chinese delegation entered the meeting hall accompanied by comrade petrit dume and comrade kadri hazbiu, all present stood up, warmly applauded and cheered: "enver-mao tsetung exclamation" and "people's china exclamation"

the meeting was presided over by comrade petrit dume. after he declared the meeting open, comrade hito cako and comrade li teh-sheng addressed the meeting.

in his speech, comrade hito cako said: "just as we welcomed dear friends from the people's china of mao tsetung on other occasions, all of us are glad and proud today. this is the feeling of indestructible fraternal revolutionary friendship between albania and china. this friendship has been created and steeled by our two marxist-leninist parties and our two great leaders, comrade mao tsetung and comrade enver hoxha, in the great struggle for the cause of socialism and the victory of marxism-leninism, for smashing u.s. imperialism, khrushchov revisionism and their running dogs, and for the victory of world proletarian revolution. wherever they went, at production units, party, government and other establishments or army units, the comrades of the military friendship delegation of the people's republic of china felt personally the love and respect for the chinese people, the communist party of china, the chinese people's liberation army and comrade mao tsetung expressed in the finest words and feelings by the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers."

comrade hito cako went on, "the visit of the chinese military delegation to our country embodies the steady consolidation and development of albanian-chinese friendship which is becoming closer daily."

he said: "the great people's china is triumphantly forging ahead along the road of socialist revolution and socialist construction and winning one brilliant victory after another in all fields of life."

he said, "while achieving these historic victories, the people's republic of china has unprecedentedly strengthened her defence capability, and the people's army of the proletariat has been further steeled ideologically and militarily."

he added, "as a deep-going political and ideological revolution under the condition of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the great proletarian cultural revolution has given a rapid and powerful new push to the development of china's socialist revolution and socialist construction."

he said, "the heroic chinese people's liberation army, created and led by comrade mao tsetung and under the direct command of vice-chairman lin piao, has won great victories since its founding and become a loyal and reliable defender of socialism in china and a powerful supporter of the peoples in their struggle for liberation and revolution. we regarded and are regarding the chinese people's liberation army as a new-type army, a revolutionary, proletarian and extremely strong army, an army armed with the theory of marxism-leninism and the thought of chairman mao tsetung, and an army serving the people and revolution most effectively. it has been further steeled and has become stronger in the great proletarian cultural revolution. armed with sophisticated military equipment and weapons, it has become a reliable defender of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the victorious fruits of socialist construction, the boundaries of the people's republic of china and the cause of world proletarian socialist revolution."

comrade hito cako said, "the grand, all-round victory won by people's china has filled the peoples and revolutionaries of the world with boundless joy and struck fear and uneasiness into the hearts of the u.s.-led imperialists, the modern revisionists headed by the soviet social-imperialists, and all reactionary forces."

he said: "the albanian people and people's army, led and taught by the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha, are glad and proud of the magnificent victory won by the great chinese people and people's army. they regard the victory as their own victory and a tremendous inspiration to albania's construction and its struggle in defence of socialism and to the cause of world revolution. acting in accordance with the thought of chairman mao tsetung, people's china has waged a great, unremitting and uncompromising struggle to expose and crush the enemies to the peoples' freedom and socialism, and to oppose u.s. imperialism and soviet revisionism. this has greatly raised the prestige of the people's republic of china among the people of the whole world. with her internationalist stand and powerful support to struggles for revolution and liberation, the people's republic of china has won sympathy and esteem from the peoples fighting for freedom. her friends are increasing daily. this firm, unswerving and consistent stand of the people's republic of china has made a tremendous contribution to the development of world revolution and the liberation movement."

he said: "comrade enver hoxha has pointed out: 'the existence of the chinese communist party, the people's republic of china and the outstanding marxist-leninist comrade mao tsetung is a great fortune to the international communist movement and to the people of all countries. they have the historic merit of being the biggest and insurmountable obstacles to imperialism, revisionism and all reactionaries in carrying out their criminal schemes at which they have dealt and are dealing crushing blows'. comrade mao tsetung has pointed out: 'the people of all countries are rising. a new historical period of struggle against u.s. imperialism and soviet revisionism has begun'."

comrade hito cako continued, "history has proved that whoever encroaches on china, wants to enslave others and tries to deprive the people of various countries of their freedom, is digging its own grave. this is what the u.s. imperialists and their lackeys are doing in viet nam, cambodia, laos and other places, where they are receiving mortal blows from the people's war every day."

he said, "socialist albania, under the leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha and relying on her own efforts, is steadily advancing on the road of complete building of socialism. the masses of our people, working selflessly with high revolutionary consciousness and displaying the spirit of shock work, are bringing about a steady deepening of the revolution in the ideological and cultural fields, and fulfilling or overfulfilling their tasks to greet with greater successes the 30th anniversary of the founding of the albanian party of labour and the convening of its sixth congress."

comrade hito cako concluded: "we are absolutely convinced that the present visit will be conducive to the further all-round development and strengthening of the friendly and fraternal relations and contacts between our two peoples, two parties and two armies in the interest of socialism, the defence of the purity of marxism-leninism and the cause of world revolution."

In his speech, comrade Li Teh-sheng first of all conveyed the most cordial greetings of the Chinese people and the Chinese people's liberation army to the Albanian people and the Albanian people's army.

He said: "The Albanian party of labour and people, always taking a firm stand and unfurling a radiant banner, and consistently loyal to marxism-leninism, have conducted a tit-for-tat struggle against imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries and made a great contribution to world revolution. The Albanian party of labour and people resolutely support the Indochinese peoples in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, resolutely support the just struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples against the U.S.-Israeli aggressors, resolutely support the revolutionary struggles of the oppressed people and nations and resolutely support the people of various countries in opposing the hegemony and power politics of the 'superpowers'. Recently, Albania, together with the countries upholding justice, have once again waged a resolute struggle for the restoration to the people's republic of China of all her legitimate rights in the United Nations. The Albanian people are staunch fighters in the forefront of opposing imperialism and revisionism and reliable friends of the world's revolutionary people.

"The Albanian people's army is an army personally founded by the great marxist-leninist comrade Enver Hoxha, and is an army of the workers and peasants armed with marxism-leninism. It was born and has grown amidst raging flames of the revolution, and it is loyal to the party, to the people and to the revolution. In the last 28 years, this new-type people's army, closely united with the people of the whole country, daring to struggle and daring to win, has opposed the counter-revolutionary armed force with the revolutionary armed force and accomplished immortal deeds in seizing and consolidating political power for the people."

He said: "The Albanian party of labour pays great attention to and shows deep solicitude for the building and growth of the Albanian people's army. Comrade Enver Hoxha has pointed out: 'The party and the government have not only equipped the armed forces with most uptodate means of war, but, above all, they have displayed and are displaying the greatest solicitude for their ideological and political moulding as a conscious weapon of the revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat.' During our 7-day visit, we have seen with our own eyes that the Albanian people's army, following the teachings of comrade Enver Hoxha and the party of labour, has unfolded a deep-going and sustained revolutionization movement, earnestly studying marxism-leninism, the history of the party of labour and comrade Enver Hoxha's works, strengthening the party's leadership of the army, giving prominence to proletarian politics, stepping up political and ideological work, taking part in production, applying the principle of self-reliance and the spirit of industry and thrift in building the army, implementing the mass line in a deep-going manner, giving play to the spirit of democracy, and unfolding a model-company movement. All this has greatly heightened the political and ideological consciousness of all commanders and fighters, enhanced the fighting capability of the armed forces, strengthened the relations between officers and men and those between army and people. As a result, model fighters and companies have emerged one after another, the idea of making everybody a soldier has struck deep root in people's mind. Now, Albania's defence capability has become stronger and more invincible than before. The Chinese people and the Chinese people's liberation

army heartily rejoices at the brilliant successes achieved by the fraternal albanian people's army in the revolutionization movement."

he said: "in their protracted revolutionary struggle, the albanian people and the albanian people's army have accumulated rich revolutionary experience. in our visit, we have received a profound education and enlightenment. we would learn modestly from the albanian comrades-in-arms, learn their proletarian revolutionary spirit and their valuable experience in army building and take them back to the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army."

comrade li teh-sheng said: "following the teaching of the great leader chairman mao: 'heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland', and not relaxing for a moment their revolutionary vigilance, the chinese people's liberation army and the chinese people are making all-round preparations against war ideologically, organizationally and materially and are ready at all times to wipe out the enemy coming from any direction or all directions. we are determined to liberate taiwan. u.s. imperialism must withdraw all its armed forces and military installations from taiwan province and the taiwan straits. we resolutely oppose the scheme of creating 'two chinas' or 'one china, one taiwan'. we resolutely oppose the so-called 'taiwan independence movement' and the fallacy that 'the title to taiwan remains to be settled'. the determination of the chinese p.l.a. and the chinese people to liberate their sacred territory taiwan is unshakable. no schemes of 'two chinas', 'one china, one taiwan' or the like pushed by anyone at any time or in any form will ever succeed. they are doomed to failure."

he went on: "the development of the present international situation is just like what our great leader chairman mao pointed out in his solemn statement of may 20, 1970: 'the danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. but revolution is the main trend in the world today.' the asian people are in revolt. africa is seething with people's revolutionary struggle. the latin american people are rising in struggle too. the revolutionary movement of the people of north america, europe and oceania is surging ahead. the situation is excellent. the going of u.s. imperialism and soviet revisionism is getting tougher and tougher and gone are the days when they can ride roughshod everywhere and do whatever they like.

"u.s. imperialism and soviet revisionist social-imperialism, however, are absolutely unwilling to take their defeat lying down. u.s. imperialism is still persisting in its policies of aggression and war. it is stepping up the pushing of the so-called 'nixon doctrine', vainly attempting to hang on in indochina; it is actively making use of the japanese reactionaries, turning japanese militarism into the shock force in its aggression in asia; it is still occupying by force the southern half of korea and our country's territory taiwan province; in the middle east it is energetically supporting israeli zionism in aggression against arab countries and instigating the reactionary jordanian forces to cruelly suppress the palestinian guerrillas. all these facts show that the aggressive nature of u.s. imperialism will never change.

"soviet revisionist social-imperialism and u.s. imperialism collude and at the same time contend with each other. they are extending their tentacles to every part of the world, arbitrarily dispatching troops into the territories of other

countries and sending aircraft into the airspace of other countries and fleets into the territorial waters of other countries. it has wild ambitions for aggression.

"consistently following the teachings of our great leader chairman mao and adhering to marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, the chinese people and people's liberation army unswervingly unite with the albanian people and people's army, unite with the proletariat and oppressed people and nations of the whole world, to carry through to the end the great struggle against imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries."

comrade li teh-sheng said in conclusion: "in the cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction and in the struggle against imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries, the two parties, two peoples and two armies of china and albania have always supported, assisted and encouraged each other. through this friendly visit, we learn from each other and exchange experience, making our close cooperation, militant unity and revolutionary friendship further strengthened and developed. this revolutionary friendship and unity of ours are fostered personally by comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, and chairman mao, the great leader of our people, and are based on the principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. therefore, we have a common thought, common line and common language. this revolutionary friendship and unity can stand the rigorous tests of any storms and tempests and thus are evergreen and unbreakable. no matter what tempestuous storms may arise, the peoples and armies of our two countries will forever unite together, fight together and triumph together exclamation"

the speeches of comrade hito cako and comrade li teh-sheng aroused again and again warm and prolonged applause and the ovations "enver-mao tsetung", "people's china" and "friendship is the guarantee".

after the speeches, comrade li teh-sheng, on behalf of the chinese military friendship delegation, presented to the albanian ministry of people's defence a silk banner inscribed with the slogan both in chinese and albanian: "long live the great friendship and militant unity between the peoples and armies of china and albania exclamation" when comrade li teh-sheng handed the banner to comrade petrit dume, all present stood up and gave thunderous applause and repeated cheers "enver-mao tsetung exclamation" and "friendship is the guarantee exclamation" comrade li teh-sheng and comrade petrit dume warmly shook hands with and cordially embraced each other. an enthusiastic atmosphere of revolutionary friendship prevailed at the meeting hall.

Chinese Ambassador to Albania Gives Reception in Honor of Visiting Chinese Military Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Tirana, Aug. 21, 1971)

chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua gave a reception at the chinese embassy here yesterday evening in honour of the military friendship delegation of the people's republic of china with li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, as its leader and tsao li-huai, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy commander of the chinese p.l.a. air force, as its deputy leader on its visit to albania.

the reception was attended by beqir balluku, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, vice-chairman of the council of ministers and minister of people's defence; haki toska, member of the political bureau and secretary of the party central committee; kadri hazbiu, alternate member of the political bureau of the party central committee and minister of domestic affairs; petrit dume, alternate member of the political bureau of the party central committee and chief of general staff of the people's army; xhafer spahiu, member of the party central committee and vice-chairman of the council of ministers; nesti nase, minister of foreign affairs; thoma deliana, minister of education and culture; llambi ziçishti, minister of health; hito cako, chief of the political department of the people's army; fadil paçrami, secretary of the tirana district committee of the party of labour; sabri pilkati, vice-chairman of the executive committee of the tirana district people's council; and avni hakani, military attache of the albanian embassy in china.

representatives of chinese engineering and technical workers in albania were also present.

ambassador liu chen-hua first expressed the warmest welcome to the albanian comrades-in-arms present at the reception. then comrade li teh-sheng and comrade petrit dume spoke at the reception.

in his speech, comrade li teh-sheng first of all spoke of the extremely warm welcome and extremely friendly reception accorded to the chinese military friendship delegation during its visit to heroic albania. he said: "we are particularly happy and honoured by the fact that comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, comrade mehmet shehu, chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania, and other party and state leading comrades received us and had very cordial and friendly conversations with us. here, we extend the most heartfelt thanks to comrade enver hoxha, comrade mehmet shehu and other party and state leading comrades; we extend the most heartfelt thanks to the albanian people and the albanian people's army for their profound revolutionary feelings towards our people and army; and we extend the warmest welcome to the albanian comrades-in-arms present at our reception today."

comrade li teh-sheng said: "our friendly visit to albania, though very short in time, has enabled us to learn much valuable experience and receive the deepest education. we have witnessed that the albanian people and army cherish

boundless ardent love for their great leader comrade enver hoxha, are boundlessly loyal to the marxist-leninist line formulated by him, and are closely united around the party of labour founded by him personally. the army and people throughout the country, high in spirit and strong in morale, are achieving outstanding successes on all fronts to greet the 30th anniversary of the founding of the albanian party of labour and the forthcoming successful convocation of its sixth congress."

comrade li teh-sheng said: "the revolutionization movement initiated personally by comrade enver hoxha is developing in depth and has achieved great successes. it has greatly promoted the revolutionization of the thinking of the army and people of the country and is producing inexhaustible strength. the working class, displaying its indomitable revolutionary spirit, is fulfilling the targets assigned by the state by manifold. the cooperative peasants are changing nature and building socialist new countryside by bringing into full play the superiority of collective economy. comrades in the army are fighting against time in stepping up national defence build-up. following the teachings of comrade enver hoxha, the entire army and people of albania are building and safeguarding their socialist fatherland, with a pick in one hand and a rifle in the other, relying on their own efforts and working hard. this has given us an extremely deep impression. we must learn from the albanian people and the people's army and salute them."

he added: "we have been very deeply impressed by everything we have seen in your heroic country. we are immeasurably elated and inspired by all the great successes you have achieved, and we heartily admire you for your dauntless and militant proletarian revolutionary spirit.

comrade li teh-sheng said: "in the international class struggle, the albanian party of labour, leading the albanian people and the albanian people's army, has always held aloft the great banner of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, waged a tit-for-tat struggle against u.s.-led imperialism, modern revisionism with soviet revisionism as its centre and the reactionaries of all countries, and have achieved great victories. it has thus set a brilliant example for the revolutionary people of the world and won praises from the people of the world."

he said: "the albanian people's army is one founded and led personally by the great marxist-leninist comrade enver hoxha, an army armed with marxism-leninism and serving the people wholeheartedly. the albanian people's army is worthy to be called a dauntless proletarian revolutionary army daring to fight and win. the albanian people are worthy of the name of an indomitable heroic people, and we are infinitely proud of having such comrades-in-arms as you."

comrade li teh-sheng said in conclusion: "'a bosom friend afar brings a distant land near.' china and albania are separated by thousands of mountains and rivers but our hearts are closely linked." profound revolutionary friendship and militant unity have been forged by the two parties, two peoples and two armies of china and albania in the great struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction. our friendship and unity are personally fostered by comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, and comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, and are based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. it is the greatest friendship in the world, and has stood the rigorous test of tempestuous

storm of international class struggle, and cannot be broken by any force on earth. we assure you once again that we will learn from you modestly and, in any circumstances, support you resolutely and unswervingly in your just struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction. let our two parties, two peoples and two armies hold still higher the great red banner of marxism-leninism, and forever learn from and support each other and unite, fight and triumph together in the great struggle for burying imperialism, revisionism and reaction.

in his speech, comrade petrit dume said: "in the last few days, the commanders and fighters of the albanian armed forces and the entire albanian people rejoiced heartily over the visit of the military friendship delegation of the people's republic of china. we deeply believe that this visit will make new contributions to the further strengthening of fraternal and internationalist friendship between the peoples and armies of our two countries."

he said: "the friendship between the albanian people and army and the chinese people and army is a great and eternal one. this friendship has demonstrated its mightiness and vitality, and is more consolidated daily. the albanian people are glad and proud of this real, revolutionary and militant friendship which is based on the principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, and has come into being and grown in strength in the common struggle for the cause of revolution and socialism and against the common enemies -- the u.s. imperialists, soviet revisionists and reactionaries of all countries.

"this friendship has been steeled by our two marxist-leninist parties and our two great leaders -- chairman mao tsetung and comrade enver hoxha. it is a brilliant example of fraternal relations between socialist countries and peoples, big or small. radiating glory like the sun, it cannot be obliterated or destroyed by any force on earth, now or in the future."

comrade petrit dume went on: "the people and army of our country have watched and are watching with great joy the advance in socialist revolution and socialist construction made by the great people's china, under the leadership of the glorious communist party and the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung. thanks to the selfless labour of the heroic, industrious and talented chinese people, people's china has become a great socialist power with modern industry, advanced agriculture, developed culture and science and indestructible defence capability."

comrade petrit dume said: "china's great proletarian cultural revolution which has achieved great successes is an unprecedented mass movement of workers, peasants and soldiers. in response to the call of comrade mao tsetung, the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, armed with the marxist-leninist thinking of comrade mao tsetung, have bravely thrown themselves into the struggle for blocking the road to the growth of revisionism and restoration of capitalism, for further strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat, for smashing the plots of internal and external enemies and for all-round progress with new enthusiasm in every sphere of life in people's china."

he said: "educated with the theory of marxism-leninism and the thought of comrade mao tsetung, the chinese people's liberation army under the command of vice-chairman lin piao

has successively given full play to the glorious revolutionary militant tradition and always fulfilled with glory the great missions entrusted it by its own people and motherland and the proletarian revolution. it is a heroic and invincible army. standing in battle array, it is ready to deal crushing blows to any aggressor who dares to encroach on the borders of the people's republic of china. it is a staunch supporter of the peoples who are fighting for freedom, independence and socialism."

comrade petrit dume said: "our people and army greatly rejoice at the victories won by the great socialist china, and are inspired by these victories in their work and struggle, because these victories are splendid victories of socialism won by the fraternal people who rely on their own efforts, give prominence to proletarian politics and resolutely support and extend powerful help to the revolution and liberation movement of the peoples of the world."

comrade petrit dume pointed out: "with her correct policies, the people's republic of china has gained high prestige in the world. without her participation, no important international issue can be solved. she has been waging a resolute struggle against u.s. imperialism and soviet social-imperialism and is an insurmountable obstacle to u.s. imperialism and soviet social-imperialism in their hegemonic plan to divide and dominate the world."

comrade petrit dume said: "the forces of revolution and liberation are growing in strength in the uncompromising struggle against the u.s. imperialists and soviet revisionists. these forces have understood more clearly that the sole road to their rescue lies in people's armed struggle. the heroic struggle of the vietnamese, cambodian and lao people is a brilliant example showing the indisputable superiority of people's war over the so-called "invincibility" of up-to-date weapons in the hands of the aggressors. victory surely belongs to the peoples."

comrade petrit dume said: "the albanian people under the leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha, relying on their own forces and taking a pick in one hand and a rifle in the other, have won great victory in socialist construction and in ennancing the defence capability. the people and army of our country are working with unprecedentedly soaring revolutionary enthusiasm to greet with greater victories the 30th anniversary of the founding of the party and the convening of its sixth congress."

comrade petrit dume said in conclusion: "our party, people and army will constantly strengthen the great friendship with the chinese communist party, and the chinese people and army because this is in accord with the lofty interests of the cause of our two countries, socialism and revolution."

the speeches of comrades li teh-sheng and petrit dume received repeated warm applause. the reception was permeated throughout with a warm atmosphere of great revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the chinese and albanian peoples and armies.

Comrade Beqir Balluku Gives Banquet in Honor of Chinese Military Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Tirana, Aug. 22, 1971)

Beqir Balluku, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, vice-chairman of the council of ministers and minister of people's defence, gave a banquet at the central house of armymen here yesterday evening in honour of all members of the military friendship delegation of the people's republic of china with li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, as its leader and tsao li-huai, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy commander of the chinese p.l.a. air force, as its deputy leader.

the banquet was attended by naki recka, member of the political bureau, and secretary, of the central committee of the albanian party of labour; kadri hazbiu, alternate member of the political bureau of the party central committee and minister of domestic affairs; petrit dume, alternate member of the political bureau of the party central committee and chief of general staff of the albanian people's army; xhafer spahiu, member of the party central committee and vice-chairman of the council of ministers; nesti nase, minister of foreign affairs; thoma deliana, minister of education and culture; llambi zicishti, minister of health; hito cako, chief of the political department of the people's army; fadil pacrami, secretary of the tirana district committee of the party; stenjo spase, vice-chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society; and avni hakani, military attache of the albanian embassy in china.

liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania, was present on invitation.

chinese engineering and technical workers in albania were also present.

comrade beqir balluku and comrade li teh-sheng delivered speeches at the banquet.

in his speech, comrade beqir balluku, first of all, on behalf of the albanian people, the albanian party of labour, the albanian government and people's army, extended the most profound militant feelings of friendship to the chinese military friendship delegation.

comrade balluku said: "although albania and china are thousands of kilometres away from each other, our two peoples and armies are bound together by a great friendship and a steel-like unity. they always cooperate and stand on guard together, stand as comrades and co-fighters in the same trench of the principled struggle against the most reactionary forces of our era, u.s.-led imperialism and modern revisionism with the brezhnev-kosygin clique at the head, which, as two superpowers, are seeking to dominate the world, to divide the spheres of influence and to suppress with fire and sword the peoples' national-liberation and revolutionary movements.

"in this great tit-for-tat class struggle, the communist party of china and the albanian party of labour stand on the forefront and support without reserve the revolutionary movements and the national-liberation struggles of the peoples, to which the victory surely belongs."

comrade balluku pointed out: "the chinese-albanian friendship and cooperation have withstood the tests, have been and are being tempered and constantly consolidated in the common, noble struggle for the construction of socialism in our countries and for the triumph of the proletarian revolution in the world, that is why there is no force and there will be no force on earth to shake and touch this friendship and solidarity of our two peoples and two marxist-leninist parties."

he said: "the great chinese people under the leadership of the communist party and chairman mao tsetung, have won the victory of people's revolution in october 1949 through their protracted valiant struggle and put an end forever to ruthless exploitation, oppression, ignorance and misery. within two decades and more, the great people's china made colossal progress in the development of industry, agriculture, science and proletarian culture and in the increase of defensive power. today the people's republic of china, with its correct foreign policy, is a real factor of great importance; without her participation no world problem can be solved."

he said: "the people's liberation army of china, created and led by the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao tsetung, and commanded by vice-chairman lin piao, imbued with brilliant revolutionary traditions has constantly raised proletarian class consciousness, revolutionary preparedness and vigilance, stepped up training and improved the equipment with up-to-date means and thermo-nuclear weapons. it stands intrepid guard to defeat any imperialist or social-imperialist aggressors or their coalition if they dare to throw themselves into adventures against the socialist china."

-- comrade beqir balluku said: "the great historic merits of the communist party of china and chairman mao tsetung lie in the fact that they mobilized millions upon millions of masses to participate in the great proletarian cultural revolution so as to block the dangerous road of capitalist restoration and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat. this important revolution concerning the fate of socialism of the people's republic of china came to a full success with the convocation of the ninth national congress of the communist party of china. the congress affirmed the victory of comrade mao tsetung's marxist-leninist ideology and revolutionary line over the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the liu shao-chi renegade clique and decided upon the tasks of unfolding further socialist revolution in all spheres in china. our party and people as well as the revolutionaries and people the world over warmly hail the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution and regard it as their own."

he said: the great socialist china has become an invincible bulwark of revolution and socialism, firm supporter and defender of the peoples' freedom and independence, strong rear area of the struggle of viet nam, cambodia and laos. china has carried out and continues to carry on a fierce struggle against u.s. imperialism -- the most ferocious enemy and the international gendarme of the peoples -- and against soviet social-imperialism who use every kind of tricks and plots to rule the world, to suppress the liberation and revolutionary struggle. they incite japanese militarism and indian reaction against china; they try to change the whole of indochina into a hotbed of provocations and aggression against her. the united states attempts to continue its forcible occupation of china's territory taiwan province and obstruct the restoration to the people's republic of china of her legitimate seats in the united nations.

he said: "our people and government strongly condemn the new diabolic manoeuvre of u.s. imperialism and their stooges for 'two chinas' or 'one china, one taiwan'. there is one china in the world and this is the people's republic of china. taiwan province is an integral part of china and the chinese people have the full right to liberate it and unify the motherland."

he said: "our people and government also fully support the stand of the people's republic of china in opposing the call of a conference of five nuclear powers, because it serves the deceiving, demagogical and propagandistic aims of the imperialists and social-imperialists."

comrade begir balluku said: "now we are in an era in which the international situation is developing in a direction favourable to our socialist states, to revolution and people's emancipation and unfavourable to imperialism, revisionism and all reaction. the revolutionary and socialist ideology is increasingly grasped by the oppressed peoples and nations. the world, comrade enver hoxha has said, has now entered the era in which the victory of the peoples' liberation struggles, of the marxist-leninist forces and of the genuine revolutionaries, the triumph of socialism and communism, cannot be stopped. comrade mao tsetung has said: 'the people of all countries are rising. a new historical period of struggle against u.s. imperialism and soviet revisionism has begun.' the u.s.-led imperialists and the modern revisionists with soviet revisionism at the head are unable to save each other from the crises, from the political, economic and military disintegration. this is an inevitable defeat for their system. this is an objective law for the development of society. the future can only belong to the people of various countries."

comrade begir balluku said: "this year, our people and army have plunged themselves into the revolutionary high tide for fulfilling and overfulfilling the first year (1971) tasks of the fifth five-year plan in order to greet the 30th anniversary of the founding of the party and its sixth congress, and at the same time, they are discussing with high political consciousness the draft-directives of the fifth five-year plan, which mark a new important step on the road of completing building of socialism and further strengthening of national defence."

the albanian people and commanders and fighters of our army are happy and proud that jointly with the great chinese people and with its heroic army they fight in the same trench for the common ideals of socialism and communism, for the triumph of marxism-leninism in a fierce struggle till final victory against the common enemies -- the u.s. imperialists, soviet revisionists and their lackeys, comrade balluku said in conclusion.

in his speech, comrade li teh-sheng, first of all, extended, on behalf of all members of the chinese military friendship delegation, most heartfelt thanks and the highest respect to the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha and other leading comrades of the albanian party, government and army and to the heroic albanian people and army.

comrade li teh-sheng said: "since the first day when we descended on the land of your heroic country, during our visit whether in your glorious capital, tirana, or in the historic city of berat, in the city -- hero of vlora, as well as in the cities of korca, tushnja, fieri, whether in military units or in plants, factories and cooperatives, everywhere we experienced the feelings of revolutionary friendship between our two countries and everywhere we heard the cheers 'enver-mao tsetung', 'people's china' and

'friendship is the guarantee'. what made us feel especially honoured is that the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha, chairman of the council of ministers comrade mehmet shehu and other party and government leaders had cordially received us and had a very cordial and friendly talk with us. seven days of our friendly visit in your heroic country are seven unforgettable days which we have spent happily together with our brothers and comrades-in-arms, days in which we learnt a great deal and were deeply moved, days throughout which we were greatly stirred by your ardent feelings."

comrade li teh-sheng said: "this friendly visit once again manifests the brotherly and rock-firm great unity and militant friendship between our two parties, peoples and armies.

"during our friendly visit, we witnessed how the albanian people and army cherish boundless love for the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha, faithfully apply the marxist-leninist line personally worked out by him, and resolutely put into practice all the decisions and directives laid down by their party of labour and government. following the orientation charted by the 5th congress of the albanian party of labour, they are marching forward from victory to victory. the revolutionization movement with a profound significance of socialist revolution is being unfolded in depth in the political, ideological, economic, military, cultural, scientific and technical spheres, greatly promoting the revolutionization of man's ideology and the socialist revolution and socialist construction. a vigorous and thriving revolutionary atmosphere prevails on the land of albania. enthusiastically responding to the great call of the albanian party of labour, the albanian people and army, while working with vigour and enthusiasm and with a high revolutionary spirit, are fighting on all fronts to win still more brilliant achievements and greater victories to greet the 30th anniversary of the founding of the albanian party of labour and its sixth congress. all the achievements scored by the albanian people in revolution and construction are the results of the wise leadership of the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha and the albanian party of labour. they owe to the great marxist-leninist comrade enver hoxha and to the glorious albanian party of labour. we chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army admire profoundly and rejoice greatly over the great achievements won by the albanian people."

comrade li teh-sheng said: "during the friendly visit, we visited units of the albanian people's army and have learned from its experience in the revolutionization of the army and the building up of national defence. the high political consciousness, the excellent tactics and technique and the revolutionary spirit of arduous struggle of the albanian people's army left upon us a deep impression. personally founded and nursed by comrade enver hoxha and armed with marxism-leninism, the albanian people's army is an army of a completely new type, which comes from the people, serves the people and is closely connected with the people as flesh to bone. we see with great joy that the albanian people, responding to comrade enver hoxha's call: "a pick in one hand and a rifle in the other", hold the arms tightly, keep high vigilance and are always ready to wipe out any aggressor who dares to touch albania. with such a heroic army and such a valiant people, albania can never be defeated by any enemy. we are greatly proud of having such comrades and comrades-in-arms."

comrade li teh-sheng said: the albanian party of labour with comrade enver hoxha as its head is a tested and genuinely revolutionary marxist-leninist party. it always holds aloft the great banner of marxism-leninism and always stands in the forefront of the struggle against imperialism and revisionism. our two parties, peoples and armies always learn from each other, support, help and encourage each other in the struggle against the common enemies. they march side by side and their hearts beat together. just as our people's great leader comrade mao-tsetung has said: "we are your true friends and comrades. and you are ours. you are not like those false friends and double-dealers who have 'honey on their lips and murder in their hearts', and neither are we. our militant revolutionary friendship has stood the test of violent storms." and as the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha has pointed out: "we highly assess this true friendship between the peoples." "this is a friendship of revolutionaries, a friendship of comrades-in-arms for the triumph of the sacred ideals of socialism and communism, that is why this will be immortal, it will live, flourish and triumph always through the centuries."

comrade li teh-sheng said in conclusion: "the time is limited and short in our friendly visit, but our friendship between us is infinite and everlasting. although we will part soon, our hearts will never part, because the friendship and unity between us are personally forged by the chinese people's great leader comrade mao tsetung and the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha completely on the basis of marxism-leninism. although we are separated by thousands of mountains and rivers, the common targets, ideals and lines make us unite together, fight together and win victory together forever."

the speeches of comrade beqir balluku and comrade li teh-sheng were repeatedly applauded. a warm atmosphere permeated with the great friendship and militant unity between the chinese and albanian peoples and armies prevailed throughout the banquet.

Chinese Military Friendship Delegation Leaves Tirana for Bucharest

(NCNA-English Tirana, Aug. 22, 1971)

the military friendship delegation of the people's republic of china with li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, as its leader and tsao li-huai, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy commander of the chinese p.l.a. air force, as its deputy leader, left here by special plane for a friendly visit to romania this morning after successfully concluding its friendly visit to albania and carrying with it the profound friendship of the albanian people and army for the chinese people and army.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were petrit dume, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and chief of the general staff of the people's army; hito cako, member of the a.p.l. central committee and chief of the political department of the

people's army; rahman peri1aku, deputy chief of the general staff of the people's army; fadil pacrami, secretary of the a.p.l. tirana district committee; reiz malile, vice-minister of foreign affairs; arif hasko, vice-minister of people's defence; sabri pilkati, vice-chairman of the executive committee of the tirana district people's council; avni hakani, military attache of the albanian embassy in china and other cadres of the albanian people's army.

also present at the airport were manole bodnaras, romanian ambassador to albania, and other diplomatic officials of the romanian embassy in albania.

also present were liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania; ting shan, military attache, and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy in albania; the working staff of the chinese side to the china-albania joint shipping company as well as representatives of chinese engineering and technical workers in albania.

national flags of albania and china and red banners were fluttering at the tirana airport today. up on the main building of the airport were huge portraits of the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha and the chinese people's great leader comrade mao tsetung. red streamers were inscribed with "long live the albanian-chinese friendship exclamation", "long live the central committee of the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha exclamation", "long live the communist party of china headed by comrade mao tsetung exclamation", "long live the fraternal friendship and militant unity between the armies of albania and china exclamation" and "dear friends, a pleasant journey to you exclamation"

commanders and fighters of the people's army stationed in tirana and representatives of tirana workers, government functionaries and mass organizations gathered in the airport at early morning today to see the chinese military friendship delegation off. waving the national flags of albania and china and holding high the portraits of comrade enver hoxha and comrade mao tsetung, they gave a rousing send-off to the chinese comrades-in-arms.

as comrades li teh-sheng and tsao li-huai and other members of the chinese delegation accompanied by comrades petrit dume and hito cako entered the airport, the masses gathered there warmly applauded and cheered, "enver-mao tsetung" and "people's china" amidst the playing of the band.

before boarding the plane, li teh-sheng and other chinese comrades warmly shook hands with comrade petrit dume, comrade hito cako and other albanian comrades-in-arms, embraced them cordially and bid them farewell. the albanian comrades wished the chinese comrades-in-arms a pleasant journey.

Albanian Agricultural Delegation Visits Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Aug. 22, 1971)

pirro dodbiba, minister of agriculture of albania, and the albanian agricultural delegation he is leading, left here for changsha by special plane today in the company of li kuang-hsun, a leading member of the chinese ministry of agriculture and forestry, after concluding its visit to shanghai.

warmly seeing the albanian comrades-in-arms off at the airport were wang shao-yung, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of the departments concerned.

after their arrival here from nanking on august 19, the albanian comrades-in-arms visited the site of the first national congress of the chinese communist party, the shanghai industrial exhibition and the academy of agricultural sciences, and saw a performance of the modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl".

pirro dodbiba, in the company of wang shao-yung, went to the malu people's commune in chiating county where they visited the commune livestock breeding farm and commune-run factories. some other albanian comrades went to the nicheng people's commune and talked with its cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants about the commune's organizational structure and management and exchanged experience in production. the albanian comrades-in-arms also visited in groups the shanghai water pump factory, the "july 1" tractor plant, a dairy farm and the meteorological bureau, and exchanged experience with agro-technicians.

the albanian comrades-in-arms were warmly welcomed by the masses wherever they went.

during their stay here, wang hung-wen, secretary of the shanghai municipal committee of the chinese communist party and vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, met comrade pirro dodbiba and all the members of the delegation and gave a banquet in their honour. at the banquet permeated with a warm atmosphere of the great friendship and militant unity between the chinese and albanian peoples, comrades wang hung-wen and pirro dodbiba made heart-warming speeches, wishing a long, long life to the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha, and to the chinese people's great leader chairman mao exclamation

Albanian Agricultural Delegation Visits Hunan Province

(NCNA-English Changsha, Aug. 23, 1971)

the albanian agricultural delegation led by minister of agriculture pirro dodbiba left hunan by special plane this afternoon for a visit to chengchow, honan province.

accompanied by li kuang-hsun, leading member of the chinese ministry of agriculture and forestry, on its visit to hunan, the albanian comrades-in-arms visited shaoshan, the home village of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and other places where chairman mao carried out his early revolutionary

activities. these include the sites of the former hunan provincial no. 1 teachers institute, the former hunan regional committee of the chinese communist party chingshuitang, and the former hunan institute for self-study.

the delegation arrived in hunan from shanghai yesterday. arriving in shaoshan yesterday morning, the albanian comrades-in-arms were given a very warm welcome by leading members of the shaoshan regional committee of the communist party of china and the regional revolutionary committee and several hundred local people who beat drums and cymbals, waved bouquets and cheered enthusiastically: "enver-mao tsetung exclamation" and "mao tsetung-enver exclamation"

accompanied by mao tse-pu, first secretary of the c.p.c. shaoshan regional committee and chairman of the regional revolutionary committee, and ma yu-ching, deputy secretary of the c.p.c. shaoshan regional committee and vice-chairman of the regional revolutionary committee, the albanian comrades-in-arms visited chairman mao's birthplace and the exhibition hall attached to it. the albanian comrades-in-arms wrote the inscription: "the people of albania and china are closely linked by the unbreakable, revolutionary and militant friendship between them. this friendship is based on the immortal marxist-leninist theory, and is created by our great leaders comrade enver hoxha and comrade mao tsetung. long live the revolutionary friendship between the people of albania and china."

while in hunan, the distinguished albanian guests visited the hunan provincial insecticide plant and saw the oil-bearing olive trees presented by albanian comrades-in-arms in 1968 in robust growth. the distinguished albanian guests were given a warm welcome wherever they went.

the hunan provincial party committee and the provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet today to warmly welcome the albanian comrades-in-arms. the banquet was permeated with an atmosphere of revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the people of china and albania. in their heart-warming speeches at the banquet, shang tzu-chin, member of the c.p.c. hunan provincial committee and vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and leader of the albanian agricultural delegation pirro dodbiba wholeheartedly wished the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha and the chinese people's great leader chairman mao a long, long life.

upon its arrival and departure from hunan province, the delegation was given a warm welcome and send-off at the airport by shang tzu-chin; liu chun-chiao, member of the c.p.c. hunan provincial committee and standing committee member of the provincial revolutionary committee; and leading members of other departments concerned.

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Comrade Keng Piao Holds Talks with Delegation of Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Belgium and Gives Farewell Banquet in Its Honor

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 22, 1971)

comrade keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, held cordial and friendly talks with the delegation of the marxist-leninist communist party of belgium led by comrade fernand lefebvre, secretary of the central committee, here yesterday evening. after the talks comrade keng piao gave a farewell banquet for the comrades on the delegation. present on both occasions were leading members of the departments concerned including jen yun-chung, tang ming-chao and su tzu-nan.

having visited peking and yenan, the delegation left here by air today on a visit to shanghai and will then leave for home.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Sihanouk Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 23, 1971)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk arrived in peking by special train this afternoon after a state visit to the democratic people's republic of korea and a vacation in china's summer resort of peitaiho. samdech and madame sihanouk were warmly welcomed by more than 10,000 revolutionary people of the chinese capital.

present at the railway station to meet samdech and madame sihanouk were samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth and ieng sary, special envoy from cambodia of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

warmly welcoming the distinguished cambodian guests at the railway station were chou en-lai, premier of the state council; huang yung-sheng, chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china; and kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

arriving with samdech and madame sihanouk were: keat chhon, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and minister delegate to the prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia; princess norodom keth kanya, aunt of

samdech sihanouk; madame pemme peang, mother of madame sihanouk princess monique; madame kou roun; samdech sihanouk's sons prince norodom yuvaneath, prince norodom sihamoni and prince norodom norindrapong; prince sisowath methavi, director of the office of the head of state of cambodia, and madame sisowath methavi; van piny, second vice-minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame van piny; ker meas, ambassador of the kingdom of cambodia to china; ang kim khoan, ambassador of the kingdom of cambodia to the democratic people's republic of korea, and madame ang kim khoan.

the peking railway station today was permeated with a warm atmosphere of great friendship and militant unity of the people of china and cambodia. a huge portrait of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and a huge portrait of the cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk stood side by side on the platform. the station compound flew the national flags of china and cambodia.

at about five o'clock in the afternoon, samdech and madame sihanouk alighted from the train amid warm cheers and the beating of drums and cymbals. in a ceremonial welcome at the station, the band played the national anthems of the kingdom of cambodia and china. samdech and madame sihanouk, in the company of chinese leaders, reviewed a guard of honour composed of members of the chinese p.l.a. ground, naval and air forces, militiamen and red guards, and met the welcoming crowds. in a moving scene, the station resounded with cheers of "a warm welcome to samdech sihanouk exclamation", "long live chairman mao exclamation" and "long live samdech sihanouk exclamation" cherishing profound feelings for the fighting cambodian people, the welcomers warmly congratulated the peoples of cambodia, viet nam and laos on the great victories they have won in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and pledged firm support to the peoples of the three indochinese countries in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. exuberant young people performed dances of welcome as a tribute to samdech and madame sihanouk and other distinguished cambodian guests.

children presented flowers to samdech and madame sihanouk.
also present at the railway station were:

ministers of the r.g.n.u.c. sarin chhak, chan youran, thiounn mumm, general ducng sam ol and madame duong sam ol and triounn prasith, and daughter of samdech sihanouk princess norodom roeungsy; and

leading members of the chinese departments concerned han nien-lung, yang chien, kuo lu, tseng shao-tung, yu li-chun, wang chen, lu wei-chao, han hsu and wang hsiao-yi.
also present at the railway station were li gyong su, first secretary of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in peking; ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china; tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking, and diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and comrade yang ling arrived in peking in the company of the distinguished cambodian guests.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chinese Youth Delegation Arrives in Chile

(NCNA-English Santiago, Aug. 21, 1971)

the chinese youth delegation led by hsieh ching-yi, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of tsinghua university, arrived here by air today.

the delegation is to attend the 20th national conference of socialist youth of chile on invitation.

welcoming the delegation at the airport were boris brontis, member of the political commission of socialist youth of chile, gabriel gutierrez, member of the central committee of socialist youth of chile, and other chilean friends.

lin ping, chinese ambassador to chile, counsellor chi ni and other officials of the chinese embassy were also at the airport to welcome the delegation.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Premier Chou En-lai Expresses Condolences on Death of Mr. Kenzo Matsumura

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 22, 1971)

premier chou en-lai today sent a message to the family of mr. kenzo matsumura, well-known japanese statesman, expressing condolences on his death. the message reads in full as follows:

the family of mr. kenzo matsumura:

shocked to learn of the passing away of mr. matsumura from illness, i am deeply grieved. mr. matsumura was a far-sighted japanese statesman. he devoted his last years to the cause of japan-china friendship and made an important contribution to it. he is held in high esteem by the chinese people. i wish to extend my sincere condolences to you.

chou en-lai

august 22, 1971

Comrade Kuo Mo-jo and Liao Cheng-chih Express Condolences on Passing Away of Mr. Kenzo Matsumura

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 22, 1971)

comrade kuo mo-jo and comrade liao cheng-chih sent today a message to the family of mr. kenzo matsumura, well-known japanese statesman, to express condolences on his death. the message reads:

the family of mr. kenzo matsumura:

shocked to learn of the passing away of mr. kenzo matsumura from illness, we are deeply grieved. we wish to express our sincere condolences to you. mr. matsumura had worked untiringly for many years for japan-china friendship and the normalization of japan-china relations. his unfortunate death is a tremendous loss to the cause of friendship between the chinese and japanese peoples, but his spirit of dedication will be remembered by the people. we believed that the japanese friends will certainly carry on the unfinished task of mr. matsumura and struggle vigorously for its realization.

kuo mo-jo
liao cheng-chih

august 22, 1971

Comrade Liu Hsi-wen Expresses Condolences on Death of Mr. Kenzo Matsumura

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 22, 1971)

comrade liu hsi-wen of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china today sent a message to the family of mr. kenzo matsumura, well-known japanese statesman, to express condolences on his death. the message reads:

family of mr. kenzo matsumura c/o mr. kaheita okazaki,

shocked to learn of the unfortunate death of mr. kenzo matsumura, i wish to express my profound grief. in his lifetime, mr. kenzo matsumura had made an important contribution to the development of friendly relations between the peoples of japan and china and the promotion of trade between the two countries. on behalf of all members of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china, i wish to extend sincere condolences to his family.

liu hsi-wen
the china-japan memorandum
trade office of china

august 22, 1971

Seventh Japanese Students Friendship Group to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 22, 1971)

the seventh japanese students friendship group to visit china led by karoku okamoto, leader, chieko kashiwazaki, deputy leader, and kozo nishimiya, secretary general, of the group, arrived here by train today. the group has 52 members.

welcoming the japanese friends at the railway station were members of the organizations concerned chang yu, chin su-cheng, chi pao-shu and chuang tse-tung, as well as representatives of chinese students in peking.

the group arrived in china on august 7. it visited changsha, shaoshan, nanchang, shanghai, sian and yenan before coming to peking.

Japanese Junior Table Tennis Delegation and JTTA Visiting Group Leave Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 23, 1971)

the japanese junior table tennis delegation led by atsushi goto, the visiting group of the japanese table tennis association led by yaichiro yamamoto, and the japanese correspondents with the delegation left here for shanghai by air this morning after a friendly visit in the chinese capital.

they were seen off at the airport by leading members of the chinese table tennis association, the china-japan friendship association and other organizations concerned sung chung, wang hsiao-yun, lu ting and tsou po-hsien, chinese table tennis players chuang tse-tung and lin hui-ching and chinese junior table tennis players.

japanese friends in peking rinji miyaishi, yoshikiyo hyodo and nobuhisa izawa were present at the airport.

on the eve of their departure, the japanese visitors were guests at a farewell banquet given by the china-japan friendship association.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Trade Delegation of China Council for Promotion of International Trade Arrives in Kuala Lumpur

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 23, 1971)

the trade delegation of the china council for the promotion of international trade headed by chang kuang-tou, member of the china council for the promotion of international trade and director of the china national chemicals import and export corporation, arrived in kuala lumpur by air yesterday afternoon for a friendly visit on the invitation of the united chambers of commerce of malaysia, according to a kuala lumpur report.

present at the airport to welcome the delegation were: tengku razaleigh bin tengku hamzah, chairman of the reception committee to the trade delegation of the china council for the promotion of international trade and chairman of the national corporation limited of malaysia; abdul rahman bin hamzeon, executive director of the national corporation ltd. of malaysia; s.o.k. ubaidullah, president of the united chambers of commerce of malaysia; and personages in the industrial and commercial circles.

wang wen-lin, hsi yen-sheng, chang ting-yu, shih sheng and other responsible members of the departments concerned saw the delegation off at the airport when it left peking on august 18.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese and Korean Gymnastic Teams Give Second Joint Exhibition in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Aug. 22, 1971)

the second joint exhibition of the chinese and korean gymnastic teams was held in the palace of students and young pioneers here this morning under the sponsorship of the korean physical culture and sports guidance committee.

present at the exhibition were pak sung chul, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea (w.p.k.) and second vice-premier of the cabinet; so chol, member of the political committee of the w.p.k. central committee and vice-president of the presidium of the supreme people's assembly; kim gwan muk, director of third general affairs bureau of the cabinet; major general pak jung guk, deputy chief of general staff of the korean people's army; and kang bom sok, vice-chairman of the korean physical culture and sports guidance committee.

also present were li yung-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, and other diplomatic personnel of the chinese embassy.

at the centre of the gymnasium were a huge portrait of premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and a huge portrait of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, flanked by the national flags of korea and china.

athletes of the korean and chinese gymnastic teams gave an excellent performance in various items. the exhibition proceeded in an atmosphere of close unity and friendship between the athletes of the two countries who are learning from each other.

after the exhibition, comrade pak sung chul, comrade so chol, ambassador li yun-chuan, comrade tien chen, leader of the chinese gymnastic team, and others went to shake hands warmly with the athletes of the two countries congratulating them on their successful performance, and posed for a photo with them.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

DRVN National Assembly Delegation Leaves Peking for Visit to Europe

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 22, 1971)

the delegation of the national assembly of the democratic republic of viet nam led by hoang van hoan, leader of the delegation, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly, and general chu van tan, deputy leader of the delegation, member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly, left here by air today for a visit to europe.

they were seen off at the airport by chiu hui-tso, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; kuo mo-jo, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; hsien fu-min, chi fang, hu yu-chin and hua lo-keng, members of the n.p.c. standing committee, and leading members of the departments concerned including han nien-lung, shen chien and lu wei-chao.

also present at the airport were ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking, and diplomatic officials of the two embassies.

also present were aurel duma, romanian ambassador to china, franciszek stachowiak, polish ambassador to china, zikmund tobias, charge d'affaires a.i. of the czechoslovak embassy in peking and i.i. safronov, charge d'affaires a.i. of the soviet embassy in peking.

CHINA AND PERU

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Peruvian Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 23, 1971)

premier chou en-lai met and had a friendly conversation here this evening with peruvian friends mr. and mrs. carlos torre and mr. and mrs. luis gordillo.

present on the occasion were leading members and staff members of various quarters concerned hsi tao-chung, chen ten-no, wang chen, hu hung-fan, tao ta-chao and huang chih-liang.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chairman Mao, Vice Chairman Lin and Premier Chou Send Message to Comrades Ceausescu and Maurer Warmly Greeting 27th Anniversary of Liberation of Romania

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 22, 1971)

comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, comrade lin piao, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, and comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to comrade nicolae ceausescu, general secretary of the romanian communist party and president of the state council of the socialist republic of romania, and comrade ion gheorghe maurer, chairman of the council of ministers of the socialist republic of romania, extending warm congratulations on the 27th anniversary of the liberation of romania. full text of the message reads:

comrade nicolae ceausescu, general secretary of the romanian communist party and president of the state council of the socialist republic of romania,

comrade ion gheorghe maurer, chairman of the council of ministers of the socialist republic of romania,

bucharest

dear comrades,

at a time when the fraternal romanian people are joyously celebrating the 27th anniversary of the liberation

of their motherland, we, on behalf of the communist party of china, the government of the people's republic of china and the chinese people, extend warm congratulations to you, to the romanian communist party, the government of the socialist republic of romania and the entire romanian people.

the romanian people are a people with a glorious revolutionary tradition. they waged protracted heroic struggles for national independence and liberation. the armed uprising of august 23, 1944 opened a new era in the history of romania. in the 27 years since liberation, the fraternal romanian people under the leadership of the romanian communist party, persisting in the road of independence and initiative, relying on their own efforts and working hard for the prosperity of their country, have overcome numerous difficulties, changed the outlook of their motherland and achieved important successes in socialist construction. at present, the romanian people are striving with full confidence for the victorious fulfillment of the new five-year plan and for the implementation of the various measures for improving political and ideological work recently put forth by the central committee of the romanian communist party. we sincerely wish you continuous new victories.

the romanian people have consistently stood for equality between all countries, big or small, firmly opposed the imperialist power politics and threats of aggression and bravely defended their national independence and state sovereignty. we support and praise this just stand of the fraternal romanian people and their spirit of daring to struggle.

the past few years have witnessed new development in the revolutionary friendship between the chinese and romanian peoples, which is based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. not long ago, the romanian party and government delegation led by comrade ceausescu paid a visit to our country, which further strengthened the friendly relations and cooperation between our two parties, countries and peoples. we believe that in the struggle of building their respective countries and opposing imperialism, the chinese and romanian peoples will, as always, sympathize with, help and support each other.

long live the unbreakable friendship between the chinese and romanian peoples exclamation

mao tsetung
chairman of the central committee
of the communist party of china

lin piao
vice-chairman of the central
committee of the communist
party of china

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking, august 22, 1971

Peking Reception Warmly Celebrates Romanian Liberation Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 22, 1971)

the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the china-romania friendship association gave a reception here today in warm celebration of the 27th anniversary of the liberation of romania.

attending were aurel duma, romanian ambassador to china; iosif chivu, minister-counsellor of the romanian embassy in peking, and his wife; and other diplomatic officials of the embassy.

attending were all the members of the romanian delegation concerning whole sets of equipment with dabija sorin as its leader and dumbrava mihai as its deputy leader.

attending were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; and leading members of the foreign ministry, the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, the ministry of foreign trade, the ministry of economic relations with foreign countries, the peking municipal revolutionary committee, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the china-romania friendship association chi peng-fei, jen yun-chung, li chiang, han tsung-cheng, ting kuo-yu and ting hsi-lin.

speaking at the reception, ting hsi-lin, leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, extended warm festival greetings to the romanian people.

he said: imbued with a spirit of revolutionary struggle, the romanian people under the leadership of the romanian communist party have waged long and heroic struggle for

national independence and liberation. by industrious labour, the romanian people have since liberation overcome many difficulties, built an advanced industry and agriculture, strengthened national defence capabilities, changed pre-liberation backwardness and made tremendous achievements in socialist construction. the chinese people are overjoyed at the achievements of the fraternal romanian people and cordially wish you constant new achievements and victories in the cause of building and defending the socialist motherland.

ting hsi-lin said: the people of china and romania are close brothers who have sympathized with, supported and helped each other in long revolutionary struggle and in construction. the revolutionary friendship between us has been constantly strengthened and developed in recent years. the recent visit to china by the romanian party and government delegation led by comrade nicolae ceausescu has further strengthened the relations of friendship and cooperation between the people of china and romania and added a new chapter to the annals of friendship between our two countries.

ting hsi-lin wished that the friendship between the people of china and romania would remain evergreen.

in his speech, ambassador aurel duma said: in the 27 years since liberation, the romanian people, under the leadership of the romanian communist party, have undertaken arduous labour and launched large-scale creative and revolutionary activities so as to make romania a powerful and prosperous socialist country in which the people take their destiny into their own hands.

ambassador aurel duma pointed out: in international activities romania is fighting for establishing and consolidating the relationship between countries based on the principle of complete equal rights, respect for national sovereignty and national independence, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and mutual benefit in order to do away with, once and for all, the use of force or the threat of force in the relations between countries.

he said: the relations between the two countries, the two parties and the two peoples of romania and china have witnessed a powerful development in recent years. the friendly visit to the people's republic of china not long ago by the romanian party and government delegation headed by comrade nicolae ceausescu, general secretary of the romanian communist party and president of the state council, and its meetings and talks with chairman mao tsetung, vice-chairman lin piao, premier chou en-lai and other chinese party and state leaders constituted a historic moment in the course of development of the fraternal relations between romania and china. this is beneficial to the people of our two countries, to socialism, to the anti-imperialist struggle and to peace, he added.

he said: the militant unity of the people of romania and china has been constantly strengthened in the common struggle against imperialist policy of strength, dictate and aggression. romania supports the friendly chinese people in their just cause to have their legitimate seats in the united nations and other international organizations, and considers that without the active participation of the people's republic of china and the great chinese people, no important issue of mankind can be settled today. our country firmly supports the restoration to the people's republic of china the right of sovereignty over taiwan, china's territory since ancient time.

In conclusion, ambassador aurel duma wished that the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the two parties, the two countries and the two peoples of romania and china would be constantly strengthened.

A colour documentary film "warm welcome to romanian party and government delegation" was shown at the reception. it shows the friendly visit to china by the romanian party and government delegation headed by comrade nicolae ceausescu.

Hearts of Chinese and Romanian Peoples Are Closely Linked Forever

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 22, 1971)

Following is an article entitled "the hearts of the chinese and romanian peoples are closely linked forever" written by fang hua-nien of a unit of the chinese people's liberation army:

The fraternal romanian people are greeting their brilliant festival of the 27th anniversary of the liberation of their motherland. with profound proletarian feelings, we extend to the romanian people our warmest congratulations and our militant greetings of revolution exclamation

The romanian people have a glorious revolutionary tradition. 27 years ago, the romanian people led by the romanian communist party took up arms and staged the "august 23" armed uprising of great historic significance, overthrowing antonescu's reactionary rule with revolutionary violence and giving a new life to romania which they freed from the yoke of fascist enslavement.

After the liberation of the whole country, the industrious and brave romanian people, in response to the call of the party, rapidly healed the war wounds, carried out socialist transformation of the national economy and gradually realized the nationalization of industry and collectivization of agriculture. adhering to the policy of independence and self-reliance, the romanian people have overcome all kinds of difficulties and achieved great successes in socialist construction. romania has become an advanced country with developed industry and agriculture. today, closely united around the romanian communist party headed by comrade nicolae ceausescu, the militant and daring romanian people are working selflessly for the fulfilment of the tasks of the five-year plan (1971-1975) and the various tasks set forth by the 10th congress of the romanian communist party.

In the socialist construction of their motherland, the romanian people have displayed a spirit of indomitable heroism, overcome natural disasters, defeated foreign intervention, control, aggression and subversion, frustrated all kinds of imperialist schemes and thus valiantly defended their national independence and state sovereignty. in face of the extraordinarily serious floods last year, the romanian people were not cowed by the difficulties, nor did they submit to foreign pressure. with indomitable revolutionary spirit, they overcame all the difficulties and won a great victory in combating the floods and providing relief for the victims.

in order to cope with the imperialist aggressive forces, romania has strengthened the building of the people's army and organized once again the patriotic armed detachments. the army and people of the whole country maintain a sharp vigilance, always ready to wipe out any enemy who invades their country, and are determined to defend the sacred sovereignty of the motherland with their blood. comrade nicolae ceausescu has pointed out: "we cannot forget that the imperialist circles continuously try to attempt upon the peoples' independence and sovereignty, conduct a policy of pressure, of immixture and dictate." the chinese people deeply admire the glorious history of struggle of the romanian people and their revolutionary spirit. we heartily wish constant prosperity to the socialist republic of romania and still greater successes to the romanian people exclamation

the chinese people's great leader chairman mao has pointed out: "u.s. imperialism is our common enemy, and we all stand on the same front and need to unite with and support each other." although china and romania are separated by mountains and seas, our hearts are closely linked. the relations of friendship and cooperation established on the basis of proletarian internationalism between our two parties and peoples in protracted revolutionary struggles have constantly developed. the revolutionary friendship between the chinese and romanian peoples is higher than mountains wnd deeper than seas. the friendly visit to our country of the romanian party and government delegation led by comrade nicolae ceausescu, general secretary of the romanian communist party and president of the state council of the socialist republic of romania, in june this year brought to the chinese people the profound friendship of the romanian people and added a new chapter to the annals of the friendly relations of the two peoples. we deeply treasure our friendship with the romanian people. we will resolutely fulfil our proletarian internationalist duties, resolutely support the romanian people's struggle in defence of their national independence and state sovereignty and enthusiastically support them in their socialist construction. we are closely linked forever with the romanian people in our hearts in the joint struggle to defeat imperialism and all reaction.

Chinese Military Friendship Delegation Arrives in Bucharest

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Aug. 22, 1971)

the military friendship delegation of the people's republic of china with li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, as leader and tsao li-huai, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy commander of the chinese p.l.a. air force, as deputy leader arrives here by special plane this morning on a friendly visit to romania after concluding its friendly visit to albania.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by more than 1,000 people, including colonel general ion gheorghe, member of the central committee of the romanian communist party, first vice-minister of armed forces and chief of the general staff of the romanian armed forces; colonel general ion coman,

member of the r.c.p. central committee, vice-minister of armed forces and secretary of the higher political council of the armed forces; colonel generals sterian tirca, marin nicolescu, mihai burca and vasile ionel, vice-ministers of armed forces; lieutenant general ion dinca, first deputy director of the department of military affairs of the r.c.p. central committee; mihnea gheorghiu, first vice-chairman of the romanian institute for cultural relations with foreign countries; petru burlacu, vice-minister of foreign affairs; mircea badica, secretary general of the ministry of foreign trade; as well as generals, officers and soldiers of the romanian armed forces.

chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to romania, lin chien, member of the chinese military friendship delegation and military attache of the chinese embassy in romania, and all other diplomats of the embassy were also present.

teng kang, leader of the visiting chinese journalists' delegation, was also present.

n. profi, albanian ambassador to romania, and other diplomats of the albanian embassy were also present.

an atmosphere of friendship and unity between the peoples and armies of china and romania prevailed at the airport. chinese and romanian national flags were fluttering in the breeze. hung on the buildings of the airport were huge slogans in chinese and romanian expressing warm welcome to the chinese delegation.

as comrade li teh-sheng and other comrades of the delegation alighted from the plane, colonel general ion gheorghe, colonel general ion coman and other leading comrades of the romanian armed forces stepped forward to greet the chinese comrades and cordially shook hands with them.

after the national anthems of china and romania were played, comrade li teh-sheng and colonel general ion gheorghe reviewed a guard of honour.

then comrade li teh-sheng, accompanied by colonel general ion gheorghe and other romanian comrades, walked round to meet the officers, soldiers and other welcomers.

romanian young pioneers presented bouquets to the members of the delegation.

after the welcoming ceremony, the delegation drove to the "pilot" square to watch the military parade and procession in celebration of the 27th anniversary of romania's liberation.

China Puts Out New Book "Long Live Militant Friendship between People of China and Romania"

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 23, 1971)

the people's publishing house has just put out a collection of documents on the recent visit to china of comrade nicolae ceausescu, general secretary of the romanian communist party and president of the state council, and the romanian party and government delegation led by him under the title "long live the militant friendship between the people of china and romania".

the book includes news and photos of the cordial meeting of chairman mao tsetung and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin piao with comrade nicolae ceausescu and the romanian party and government delegation; speeches by comrades chou en-lai and nicolae ceausescu; the china-romania joint communique and the "people's daily" editorial in warm welcome of the distinguished romanian guests.

the book is now on sale at the hsinhua bookstore in peking and other parts of china.

Chinese Military Friendship Delegation Lays Wreaths at Two Monuments of Heroes in Bucharest

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Aug. 22, 1971)

the military friendship delegation of the people's republic of china with li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, as its leader and tsao li-huai, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy commander of the chinese p.l.a. air force, as its deputy leader, in the company of colonel general ion coman, member of the central committee of the romanian communist party, vice-minister of armed forces and secretary of the higher political council of armed forces, laid wreaths here this afternoon at the monument of heroes of struggle for liberty of the people and nomeland and socialism and at the monument of heroes of motherland.

silk ribbons attached to the two wreaths were inscribed respectively with the words in chinese "eternal glory to the heroes fallen in the struggle for the people's freedom and socialism exclamation" and "eternal glory to the martyrs fallen for the liberation of romania exclamation"

present on the occasion were generals and officers of all arms and services of the romanian armed forces as well as hundreds of people in the capital.

chinese ambassador to romania chang hai-feng was also present on the occasion.

Ambassador Duma Gives Reception to Mark Romanian National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 23, 1971)

aurel duma, ambassador of the romanian socialist republic to china, this evening gave a reception here to warmly celebrate the 27th anniversary of romania's liberation.

attending the reception were chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council; li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council; chiu hui-tso, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army;

and kuo mo-jo, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

ambassador aurel duma and chinese acting foreign minister chi peng-fei spoke at the reception, which was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship between the chinese and romanian people.

the ambassador described romania's tremendous achievements in socialist construction and other fields during the 27 post-liberation years.

he said: our people started with success the fulfilment of a new five-year plan for the 1971-1975 period. particularly important are the measures taken by the leadership of our party for the improvement of the political-ideological activity, of marxist-leninist education of all party members, of all working people.

ambassador duma said: we have sustained and will continue to support the national liberation movement of the peoples against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, for their national independence, for their rights of being master of their destinies.

he pointed out: in all her international activity, in her relations with all the countries of the world, romania stands for instauration and consolidation of the relations based on the principles of full equality, observance of sovereignty and national independence, non-interference in the internal affairs, mutual advantage. we stand for elimination, once forever, of the use of force as well as the policy of threat of force in relations among the states.

he continued: romania stands for the withdrawal of the american troops from viet nam, from cambodia, from laos as well as the ensuring of conditions for these nations to decide their own development and to solve their home problems by themselves, without any outside immixture.

the ambassador warmly praised the great development in recent years of the relations between the two parties, countries and peoples of romania and china. the recent friendly visit to the people's republic of china of the romanian party and government delegation, headed by the general secretary of the romanian communist party and president of the state council, nicolae ceausescu, represented a historical moment in the development of the brotherly romanian-chinese relations, in the interest of the two peoples, of socialism, of the anti-imperialist struggle and of peace.

ambassador duma said: the romanian people wholeheartedly rejoice at the profound revolutionary transformations in all the fields of social life, at the great successes in the cause of building socialist society scored by the industrious and talented brother chinese people, under the leadership of the communist party of china headed by chairman mao tsetung.

the ambassador emphasized: romania supports the just cause of the friendly chinese people to occupy the legitimate place in the united nations organisation and in other international organisations. the restoration of the legitimate right of the people's republic of china in the united nations, the security council, in other international organisations and the expulsion of the chiang kai-shek elements is an imperious demand of the international life.

our country spoke and speaks firmly for the restoration of the sovereign rights of the people's republic of china over its old territory -- taiwan.

in his speech, acting foreign minister chi peng-fei, on behalf of the communist party of china, the chinese government and people, expressed warm festival congratulations to the romanian communist party, the romanian government and people.

he said: in the 27 years since liberation, the romanian people under the leadership of the romanian communist party, persisting in the road of independence and initiative and displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, have overcome numerous difficulties and achieved tremendous successes in socialist construction. at present, the romanian people are actively responding to comrade ceausescu's call for strengthening political and ideological work and are heightening their political consciousness and striving for the smooth fulfilment of the new five-year plan.

acting foreign minister chi peng-fei said: romania has firmly supported the three peoples of indochina in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, consistently stood for equality between all countries, big or small, opposed the imperialist power politics and supported the people of various countries in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. in his recent speech at constanta, comrade ceausescu pointed out, "an end must be put to the imperialist policy of strength, of dictate, and of intervention in the affairs of other countries". this just stand of romania has won the praise of the people of the world.

he said: at present, the world revolutionary situation is unprecedentedly fine. the development of the situation is as pointed out by comrade mao tsetung in his statement of may 20, 1970: "the danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. but revolution is the main trend in the world today." the three peoples of indochina have won great victories in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation; the revolutionary struggles of the people of various countries are developing vigorously with increasing momentum. imperialism is finding things tougher and tougher. the wild scheme of u.s. imperialism for world domination has repeatedly been foiled, and the united states is in the grip of serious political, economic and social crises at home. however, the imperialists will never be reconciled to their defeat but will continue their trouble-making and sabotage and persistently push their policies of aggression and expansion. the u.s. aggressor troops are still hanging on in indochina and are still forcibly occupying our territory taiwan province. of late, those who pursue a policy of hegemony are again creating tension in the balkans. they have repeatedly carried out military manoeuvres, making a show of force and bringing pressure to bear on other countries, in a wild attempt to achieve their ulterior aims. however, the times have changed. countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution; this has become the irresistible trend of history. the perverse acts of any imperialism can only arouse the people of various countries to still greater resistance and hasten its own destruction.

acting foreign minister chi peng-fei said: in the long revolutionary struggles, the chinese and romanian peoples have always sympathized with and supported each other

and forged a profound revolutionary friendship, which is based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. the romanian government and people have given us active support and help in international struggle and our national construction. romania is one of the 18 nations which put forward the draft resolution firmly demanding the restoration of all the lawful rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations; it has consistently stood for the restoration of all the legitimate rights of our country in the united nations and opposed all schemes of creating "two chinas", or "one china, one taiwan". we express our sincere thanks for this. he said: the recent years have witnessed great development in the friendly relations and cooperation between our two parties, countries and peoples in various fields. not long ago, the romanian party and government delegation led by comrade nicolae ceausescu paid a successful visit to china, which has made important contributions to the further development of the revolutionary friendship between our two peoples and the friendly cooperation between our two countries. the chinese military friendship delegation led by comrade li ten-sheng is now in bucharest, joining the fraternal romanian people in joyously celebrating today's festive occasion. this is another expression of sino-romanian friendship. our romanian comrades may rest assured that in their cause of building and defending their motherland, the chinese people who have been tempered through the great proletarian cultural revolution will forever remain their reliable friends and firmly support their just struggle.

sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs, and thiounn mumm, minister of economy and finance, of the royal government of national union of cambodia, attended the reception.

present at the reception were:

chi fang, pei shih-chang and hsieh fu-min, members of the n.p.c. standing committee; and

leading members of departments under the c.p.c. central committee, government departments, the p.l.a., the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including keng piao, jen yun-chung, shen chien, peng shao-hui, huang chih-yung, wang hsi-ke, kuang jen-nung, chou hsi-nan, fang yi, li chiang, wu teh, li shui-ching, yang chieh, sun hsiao-feng, yang li-kung, chang chi-chih, ting hsi-lin and ma jen-hui.

deplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

Chinese Military Friendship Delegation Calls on Romanian Minister of Armed Forces

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Aug. 22, 1971)

the military friendship delegation of the people's republic of china with li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, as leader and tsao li-huai, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy commander of the chinese p.l.a. air force, as deputy leader called on army general ion ionita, alternate member of the executive committee of the central committee of the romanian communist party and minister of armed forces at the ministry of armed forces at noon today.

present on the occasion were colonel general ion gheorghe, member of the r.c.p. central committee, first vice-minister of armed forces and chief of general staff of the romanian armed forces; colonel general ion coman, member of the r.c.p. central committee, vice-minister of armed forces and secretary of the higher political council of armed forces; the other vice-ministers of armed forces and responsible members of the ministry of armed forces.

chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to romania, was also present.

minister ion ionita had a cordial and friendly conversation with the chinese guests and gave a luncheon for all the members of the chinese military friendship delegation.

a warm and friendly atmosphere prevailed on both occasions.

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